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HE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp. 2 (59-72). Sunday, fair early, possible storms later. (59-): Saturday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 12-19 (54-66). Sun- cloudy. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, fair. p. 14-25 (61-77). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 21-70-85).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Dn.	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	17 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	$2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

Iran Nationalizes Banks to Preserve 'Nation's Rights'

By Sajid Rizvi

TEHRAN, June 8 (UPI) — Iran's volutionary government national- d all banks today, seizing control 27 major commercial institu- ns, including those with minority reign shares, and several special- d banks.

The decree, effective June 7, was d over the state radio by Premier hdi Bazargan. He said that the cision had been made by the evolutionary Council, the coun- 's supreme executive body and aded by Ayatollah Ruhollah homeini.

Mr. Bazargan said that the deci- n to nationalize the banks, hose names were not specified, as made because of their "unfa- rable position." He said that the easure was designed to preserve e nation's rights and wealth, and safeguard the people's savings d assets.

He said that the government ould appoint directors for all the nks, which would remain closed aturday and Sunday — working ys in Iran — while the appoint- nts were made.

Ali Akbar Moinfar, minister of ate for planning and budget, said at the banking sector had suf- red from a lack of confidence ce the revolution. He said that ny bankers had fled, and that ge amounts of capital had been honed abroad in the wake of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's wnfall in mid-February.

Banking sources predicted vast anges in Iran's banking system as result of the nationalization.

Ayatollah Khomeini repeatedly s condemned the present system, structured on Western models. An Islamic bank was recently set up as a parallel model, and has been bolstered by support from Iranian religious leaders, who condemn the system of interest among other features of existing banking procedure.

The most notable category of banks affected were the "mixed banks" — those with up to 40 percent participation by U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and other European banks. The decree did not clarify the fate of the only wholly foreign-owned bank, the Soviet Union's small Russo-Iranian Bank.

Before the revolution, the Iranian banking system consisted of 36 banks, nine of them government-owned. Another six were partly owned by the government; the decree means that they would be among the 27 affected.

The nationalization followed an announcement that Iran's natural gas exports to the Soviet Union may be limited and that domestic consumption may be stepped up. Hassan Nazih, chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co., said that the government is considering a proposal to stop building a second gas trunk line to the Soviet Union, which was planned by shah.

The export of gas by pipeline to the Soviet Union was uneconomical, Mr. Nazih said, adding that the projected trunk line would have cost $1 billion.

As for the future cost of oil to the West, Mr. Nazih said, "Our contracts are such that we can raise the price at any time."



Associated Press

Pope John Paul II shows signs of fatigue during his speech in Nowy Targ, Poland.

Thousands Reported Barred at Frontier

Pope Assails Closed Borders of Poland

By Perer Osnos

NOWY TARG, Poland, June 8 (WP) — Pope John Paul II spoke with dismay today about those Catholics from neighboring Communist lands who had been prevented by their governments from joining in his visit to Poland.

The pontiff went today to the pine forests and clear breezes of Poland's highlands where he captivated another huge crowd with his warmth, humor and prayers.

But, according to a Vatican priest who managed to get two of his relatives into Poland, thousands hoping to cross the nearby border this morning from Czechoslovakia were turned away. The priest estimated that 3,500 Czechoslovaks had waited to cross the frontier for two days and then had been turned down on grounds they did not have Polish money and could not get any — the sort of technicality, the priest contended, that could have been waived.

'Closed Frontier'

Only a few hundred eventually made it, he said. As they have throughout the pope's weeklong journey to his native land, reports of obstacles to viewing the pope marred the otherwise overwhelmingly positive aspects of the trip — the enthusiasm of the faithful, their obvious rapport with the pontiff and the Polish government's generally efficient, good-natured handling of the complex arrangements.

In his sermon today, the pope directly addressed those who were not there as well as those who were. He spoke of the natural barriers posed by the Tatra mountains and said "this has been the most closed and shielded frontier" in Poland, but because of its people also "the most open and friendly one."

Then, he said, "The borders should not stop our brothers from coming. I want you to pray for them. They are special to us."

Special Setting

It is impossible to say how many people from other East European countries sought to enter Poland in recent days. Encampments were reported on the border with Soviet Lithuania and Byelorussia as well as Czechoslovakia. Clearly, Polish government policy, in consultation with its allies, was to restrict entry severely.

The particular character of the pope's visit today was its marvelous setting — an open plateau on the foot of the Tatras. Mountain people had built a large church skeleton with fine carvings on its facade as well as on the wooden papal throne. Many in the crowd wore the bright hues of the traditional woven woolen jackets and trousers that are still standard garb for people of the region.

It was here that the pontiff, as Karol Wojtyla, archbishop of Cracow, spent all his vacations, hiking, climbing and skiing in the mountains. There was a wistful tone to the pope's recollections of his time in the Tatras. He seemed to be saying goodbye "for the last time," as he put it, implying that should he return to Poland his schedule would not permit another visit here and certainly there would be no chance to dawdle, as in the past.

The pontiff's trip to Poland is nearing its end. He leaves Sunday after a Mass in honor of St. Stanislaus, patron saint of Poland. The pope's voice is giving way but nearly always he can still give worshipers the impression that this Mass is the one they have been waiting for.

$30-Billion Program

Carter Authorizes MX Missile; Cites 'Strategic Balance'

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 8 (IHT) — President Carter today approved production of the mobile MX intercontinental missile, designed to carry 10 nuclear warheads and to elude Soviet surprise attack.

The White House announcement of the decision came 10 days before Mr. Carter is to meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna to sign a new strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-2. Officials said that the $30-billion missile project would match anything that the Soviet Union could deploy.

At the same time, Mr. Carter believes very strongly that his decision to build the MX "strengthens the possibility of significant reductions and controls in SALT-3," the next stage of arms control negotiations, said Rex Granum, deputy press secretary at the White House. "It stabilizes the strategic balance. Without that, serious negotiations would not be possible."

The spokesman said that the timing of the announcement was not related to the summit meeting. Other sources said that the MX decision could help persuade the Senate to approve SALT-2, which appears to be in for heavy going. Some Senate opponents believe that the Soviet Union gains more than the United States from the treaty.

Full-scale development of the 95-ton MX missile, at a total cost of $30 billion to $32 billion over 10 years, will mean construction of 200 new missiles, as permitted under the terms of SALT-2.

A decision on how the MX will be deployed will be made in the next few months, the spokesman said. Other sources said that Mr. Carter was not ready to announce the deployment method until he could discuss it with officials in the four Western states where the missiles would be located — New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

Senior U.S. military sources said that Mr. Carter had decided to base the new missiles in a mobile land system in which 200 missiles would be scattered among an estimated 8,000 to 9,000 launch points. A main characteristic of the MX is that it can be shifted secretly among the sites so that Soviet missile targeters would not be certain just where the missiles were located at a given time.

Vienna Stance

The sources said that a consensus among military planners preferred "hardened horizontal shelters" connected by entrenched tracks along which the missiles could be moved on railroad cars from one point to another in less than 30 minutes, to foil attack by Soviet missiles. The trenches could either be open or "openable," to allow the Russians to verify that the United States was not cheating on the total number of allowed missiles.

The new missile system would become fully operational in 1989, the sources said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Carter will be prepared to discuss his decision with Mr. Brezhnev in Vienna, but he stressed that Mr. Carter would not consider changing his mind because of anything said at the summit.

The go-ahead decision, he said, enhanced nuclear arms stability because Mr. Carter "doesn't believe we can have serious discussions with the Russians if they have any advantage in the arms race."

Asked if the action reflected a weakness in U.S. military preparedness, he said that Mr. Carter was "stating that in his best judgment we need to take this action in order to maintain our security."

Mr. Carter reached his decision after long and careful analysis, and intensive meetings this week by his National Security Council, the spokesman said. "The decision was made late last year to go ahead with funds in this budget" for the MX, he added. "That's the first step. We got to a point where a decision could reasonably be made."

Jerrold Schecter, the security council spokesman, said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown had consulted with congressional leaders about the project.

Western Economies' Oil 'Choke Point' Is Unguarded Tanker Passage to Gulf

By Drew Middleton

KHASAB, Oman (NYT) — A tanker bound for the oil ports of the Gulf plowed out of the heat haze that hung low over the Strait of Hormuz. To the southwest, a larger tanker turned northeastward, skirting the coast of the United Arab Emirates.

The helicopter hung above the ribbon of water between the Oman Promontory and the Iranian coast. It had been 106 degrees on the gravel runway at Khasab, but above the water the air was lighter. From the mountain pinnacles that look down on the strait, Omani soldiers waved their rifles.

The Strait of Hormuz is the greatest economic choke point in the world. Through it, empty or laden, pass half the world's tankers. A tanker steams through every 11 minutes. The channel through which the tankers pass is about 19 miles wide.

The strait could be blocked in a number of ways. Long-range guns or surface-to-surface missiles installed on either shore could sweep the channel, destroying any ship venturing into it. Mines or encapsulated torpedos on the bottom could perform the same job. A squadron of bombers armed with guided missiles could sink or stop every tanker passing through.

The result would be that the economy of the United States, which gets an increasing percentage of its oil from the Gulf, would be significantly damaged. The industries of most of northwestern Europe would slowly die. The economy of Japan would come to a halt.

There is nothing there now to impede the tankers' passage. The only signs of military activity are the huts and tents of a company of Oman's Muscat Regiment perched on one of the headlands that overlook the strait.

The soldiers are there because the frontier between Oman and the United Arab Emirates, like many frontiers in this part of the world, is in dispute.

The helicopter whirs over a series of high jagged ridges of reddish stone, with Omani villages clinging to plateaus half way up. To the east, the Omani government plans a road that will link the few towns. Eventually, it will build a causeway and a quay so that ships of 24-foot draft can come into Khasab. New power stations are being built.

On the edge of the sliver of green that marks Khasab is a new school and dormitories for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Nicaragua Guerrillas Close Circle Around Managua

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, June 8 (WP) — Sandinista guerrillas began closing a wide circle around the capital yesterday with major attacks in at least three provincial cities and near total occupation of Leon and control of large portions of Matagalpa.

Managua remained relatively calm and the fighting, except for scattered gunfire and bomb blasts, was relatively far removed. But there was a feeling here that a noose was tightening around the city and that a major attack on the capital is only a question of days.

President Anastasio Somoza imposed an 8 p.m.-to-4 a.m. curfew and his government prevented publication of La Prensa, the opposition newspaper.

The guerrillas undoubtedly are outgunned and outmanned by the 10,000-man National Guard and its arsenal. But the Sandinistas seem to have gained a tactical advantage over the government regulars through the ability to travel light over rough terrain and control territory with little outside support or supply lines.

Civilian Supporters

The guerrillas also appear to have the strong backing of much of the population in the occupied cities. The fact that they have for the first time begun to give the impression they are capable of victory has been a large morale factor among their civilian supporters.

In Managua, many opposition leaders and prominent government supporters and officials have moved out of their homes in fear of an attack. Foreign Minister Julio Quintana has moved into the Hotel Intercontinental, an informal headquarters for scores of foreign journalists across the street from Gen. Somoza's office inside the local National Guard garrison.

Tense crowds show up daily at Managua's international airport, but there are few planes to take them out. Most airlines serving Nicaragua stopped scheduled flights here this week.

Reporters reaching the large provincial capital of Leon, 54 miles north of Managua where the Sandinistas attacked last week, said that the streets were calm, with guerrillas using government vehicles to patrol and distribute food.

They said that the Sandinista leaders showed them at least a half-dozen prisoners, described as government spies, and reported that local government troops were surrounded in the National Guard garrison in the city center.

Reports from the provincial capital of Matagalpa said that, while the guerrillas appeared to control as much as 70 percent of the city, fierce fighting continued yesterday. By late afternoon, a large government convoy was seen heading toward the city.

Such convoys have been ambushed repeatedly in the last several days, marking a new phase in the civil war. The guerrillas suffered heavy losses and were forced quickly to abandon territory when war first flared up last September as heavily armed National Guard reinforcements surrounded occupied cities and bombarded them, with relatively few losses of their own. This time, however, the con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hanoi Held Making Billions on Refugees

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 8 (WP) — A Hong Kong government official has estimated that Vietnam will earn $3 billion in foreign exchange through continued expulsion of refugees to other Southeast Asian countries and to the United States.

A trial here is revealing details of an organized Vietnamese effort to profit from the refugee trade, which Southeast Asian leaders are beginning to denounce as a deliberate effort to improve Hanoi's finances while straining theirs.

"We know that the Vietnamese government regards this trade in human lives as a major source of foreign exchange," said Information Secretary David Ford in a speech here yesterday. "Indeed it is now said to have overtaken their largest export earner, their coal industry."

Mr. Ford gave no figures to back up this estimate, but it is understood to be based on the calculation that 300,000 residents have sailed from Vietnam to date after paying fees of from $350 to as much as $4,000 each. A spokesman for Mr. Ford said that he was also taking account of the persons who would leave Vietnam in the future and the amount of remittances that they could be expected to send back to relatives in Vietnam.

At the current trial of officers of a freighter which brought 3,318 refugees here in December, a government prosecutor has presented evidence indicating that each adult paid about $4,000 in gold and each child under 16 about $350.

Rescue Claimed

The prosecutor, Peter Duncan, said that the freighter Huey Fong picked up persons brought by Vietnamese authorities to Tau Tun harbor, south of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon). The ship telegraphed Hong Kong saying that the refugees had been rescued from boats foundering far offshore.

Mr. Ford accepted estimates made by refugees arriving here that at least half of the people setting out from Vietnam, usually on boats much smaller than the Huey Fong, have been lost at sea. About 150,000 have reached Malaysia, Hong Kong or other scattered shores.

At least 80 percent of the 46,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Kabul Regime May Be Crumbling

Afghan Leaders' Families Said in Russia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — he families of the two leading offi- als of Afghanistan's increasingly eaguered regime have been cretly flown to the Soviet Union, parently for safekeeping, accord- g to U.S. intelligence reports.

Administration intelligence ana- sts see the sudden departures last onth from Kabul by the entire milies of President Nur lohammed Taraki and his closest de, Foreign Minister Hafizullah min, as the clearest sign so far at Mr. Taraki's rule may be umbling before a national rebel- on against its policies.

The reports portray a significant crease in the level of fighting in e Afghan countryside in recent eeks, and say that at least three oviet military advisers accompa- ying Afghan units have been lled in clashes.

The reports are being studied by tate Department specialists on the oviet Union; they are trying to dge the Kremlin's likely reaction the escalation of fighting inside e of its most important border- g client states.

Intervention Unlikely

The view of these specialists is hat an aging and conservative So- et leadership is unlikely to be- me deeply involved in providing rect military protection for Mr. araki's government, which overthrew Gen. Sadar Mohammed Daud in a military coup on April 28 of last year.

The Russians have about 2,000 military advisers in Afghanistan, but the extent of their direct involvement in the fighting is not clear.

The insurgency is spearheaded by a group of 10,000 to 20,000 guerrillas operating in Afghanistan out of refugee camps in Pakistan. The government is reported to have lost control over at least two central provinces, but no large towns have fallen yet.

The insurgency has spread in recent weeks into previously unaffected towns and villages along Afghanistan's northern borders; insurgents there have no direct contact with the guerrillas operating in the southern and central regions, U.S. officials said.

Popular Resentment

Air strikes have enabled government forces to hold major towns, but often-indiscriminate bombing and strafing are reportedly adding to the popular resentment against the Kabul authorities. The leftist government's land reform programs and other attacks on the countryside's system of tribal chieftancy have stirred much of the opposition that feeds the insurgency.

The Pakistan-based exile groups are split into at least four major factions that range from monarchists to ultra-leftists, U.S. officials said. Analysts said that the rebels have no clear, common political objectives and that Mr. Taraki's downfall probably would be followed by a lengthy period of instability and maneuvering for power.

Five Common Market Countries Vote on Sunday for Parliament

BRUSSELS, June 8 (AP) — The Common Market's first elections for the European Parliament will continue Sunday with voting in Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg.

The voting began unenthusiastically yesterday in Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland. Only 30 percent of Britain's 41 million electors bothered to vote. An estimated total of 58 percent voted in Ireland, well below the turnout for the last national election. It was much the same in the Netherlands, but in Denmark less than half of the electorate turned out.

Counting will begin in eight of the nine countries just after the polls close on Sunday evening, and the first results are expected to be known within an hour. In the Netherlands, however, counting will not begin until Monday morning because Dutch civil servants will not work on Sunday.

A number of political personalities seem sure of election to the 410-member Parliament that will replace the 198-member, nonelected Strasbourg Assembly, whose members were appointed by the nine national parliaments.

They include former West German Chancellor and Nobel Peace Prize winner Willy Brandt; former Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans; the Rev. Ian Paisley, Northern Ireland's fiery preacher, and Barbara Castle, a former British cabinet member.

In France, Simone Veil heads the list backed by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Union for French Democracy. It is opposed by Jacques Chirac, the leader of the Gaullists.

Thais Push Refugees Back to Cambodia

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, June 8 (AP) — Thai Army officers loaded between 7,000 and 10,000 Cambodian refugees into buses today and sent them toward the border to be returned to their embattled homeland, border officials and Western sources said.

An officer said that the refugees, most of them ethnic Chinese, would be taken to a "safe place" inside Cambodia.

Western sources said the odds are great that some of the refugees were eligible for resettlement in the United States, France or other countries.

Thais First

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said that it gave the Thai government a list yesterday of 1,400 Cambodian refugees who had been accepted by foreign countries. It was not known if any of the 1,400 were among the group being pushed back across the border, but the spokesman said that it was doubtful that the Thais had had time to sort out the eligible refugees from the others.

In Bangkok, Premier Kriangsak Chamanan would neither confirm nor deny the reports of the forced repatriation. But he said: "If we cannot take the refugees anymore, then we will have to push them back and nobody can blame us. We have humanitarian principles, but we also have to think about the Thai people first."

A Western source said that the caravan appeared to be headed toward the Thai province of Sisaket, opposite a sparsely populated area of northern Cambodia. The source said that the refugees, whose exact number was not known, were expected to be pushed back into Cambodia in a day or two.

A Thai border official confirmed that busloads of refugees were leaving Aranyaprathet, but would not reveal their destination.

The latest Cambodian refugees fled their country amid continued fighting between a Vietnamese invasion force and soldiers of ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot. Much of the fighting has taken place close to the border inside Cambodia and south of the town of Poipet, opposite Aranyaprathet.

Thai officers reported more fighting today around Poipet, one of Pol Pot's last holdings to fall to the Vietnamese and the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government of Heng Samrin.

The refugees fled into Thailand during the last month and were kept in temporary shelters north of this border town. Some said that they had paid members of the Vietnamese army for permission to leave Cambodia.

Thailand currently has about 200,000 refugees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Thai officials complain that the international community's response to the refugee problem has not been adequate.

Connors Beaten In French Open

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — Victor Pecci, an unseeded Paraguayan, upset Jimmy Connors today in the semifinals of the French Open tennis tournament, 7-5, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3. Pecci will meet Bjorn Borg here Sunday for the championship.

Story, Page 15.

Ghana to Delay Rule of Civilians By Three Months

ACCRA, Ghana, June 8 (Reuters) — Ghana's new military government said today that general elections will be held as scheduled on June 18, but that civilian rule will be delayed by at least three months, the Ghanaian news agency reported.

The decisions were announced at a meeting here of members of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council and leaders of political parties and independent candidates.

Lt. Gen. Frederick Akuffo, who was ousted Monday, had pledged to reinstate civilian government on July 1 for the first time since 1972. Today's announcement repeated the new regime's pledge to hold the elections as planned, but added that the transfer to civilian rule would be delayed by at least three months because of the time needed to purge the armed forces.

Accra radio reported that political leaders were told that the involvement of the armed forces in the country's administration had created problems which threatened the existence of the forces. The Revolutionary Council said that it would need three months for its "internal cleansing exercise."

Hua Plans Europe Visit

PEKING, June 8 (Reuters) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng confirmed yesterday that he will visit Britain in October. He also is expected to visit France, Belgium and West Germany.

Muzorewa Assails Carter for Retaining Sanctions

From Agency Dispatches

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, June 8 — Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said today that he was astonished and shocked by President Carter's decision yesterday not to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He called it a "blatant example of political expediency and of double standards" by the self-proclaimed U.S. champion of human rights.

Mr. Carter, as had been expected, announced yesterday that he would not lift the sanctions, which would have effectively recognized the election that brought Bishop Muzowera to power as legitimate.

"I am deeply shocked by the decision of President Carter to maintain punitive sanctions against my government and the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," Bishop Muzorewa said. "It would be hard to think of a more blatant example of political expediency and of double standards and it is astonishing that it should come from a president of the United States, who claims to be a champion of human rights."

"I wonder in what way it is in the interests of the people of my country to be subjected to sanctions which deny them the right to trade freely, which deny them employment opportunities and which deny them increased educational opportunities?" Bishop Muzorewa asked.

President Carter vowed yesterday to "do everything I can, within my power" to prevent Congress from taking the matter out of his hands and mandating an end to the economic embargo.

Requirements Not Fulfilled

Mr. Carter found in effect that the new government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, although led for the first time by a black prime minister, had not fulfilled the requirements for lifting sanctions laid down in a 1978 law known as the Case-Javits amendment.

The amendment said that the president should remove the sanctions if a Rhodesian government had been installed by free election, open to all political groups, and had demonstrated willingness to negotiate with the Patriotic Front guerrilla coalition at an "all-parties" conference.

Mr. Carter said that he could not conclude that the elections conducted in Rhodesia in April were either fair or free and added that the authorities in Salisbury had not indicated that they were prepared to negotiate seriously on all relevant issues, as the law demanded.

Last month, the U.S. Senate adopted, 75 to 19, a nonbinding resolution saying that Bishop Muzorewa's government had complied with the Case-Javits amendment and calling on Mr. Carter to lift the sanctions.

Mr. Carter's decision yesterday immediately generated a movement by conservatives in Congress to try to mandate the immediate repeal of sanctions by attaching an amendment ordering this action to some piece of essential legislation which Mr. Carter would find it impossible to veto.

In an effort to rally support for the inevitable showdown in Congress, Mr. Carter briefed a group of senators and representatives on his decision yesterday before making it public.

In the group were members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees, including such persistent Republican critics of the administration's policy in Zimbabwe Rhodesia as Sens. Jesse Helms of North Carolina and S.I. Hayakawa of California. Sen. Helms indicated that he would try next week to gain Senate acceptance for an amendment to force the repeal of sanctions.

Mr. Carter conceded that there had been "some very encouraging progress" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and that the voting in April "appears to have been administered in a reasonably fair way under the circumstances."

However, he struck hard at the Constitution under which the elections were held, saying it had been drafted only by whites, who make up only 4 percent of the country's population and then submitted only to the whites for approval. Even then, Mr. Carter said, only 60 percent of the white voters approved the document.

"The black citizens, who constitute 96 percent of the population of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, never had a chance to consider or to vote for or against the Constitution," he said.

Disproportionate Power

Mr. Carter said that the constitution preserved extraordinary power for the whites and gave them "vastly disproportionate numbers of votes on the country's policies."

"It gives this 4 percent continued control over the army, the police, the system of justice and the civil service, and it also lets the 4 percent minority exercise a veto over any significant constitutional reforms," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa said today, "The facts are that the constitution was drafted by a committee of legal experts representing the three black parties and one white party comprising the transitional government."

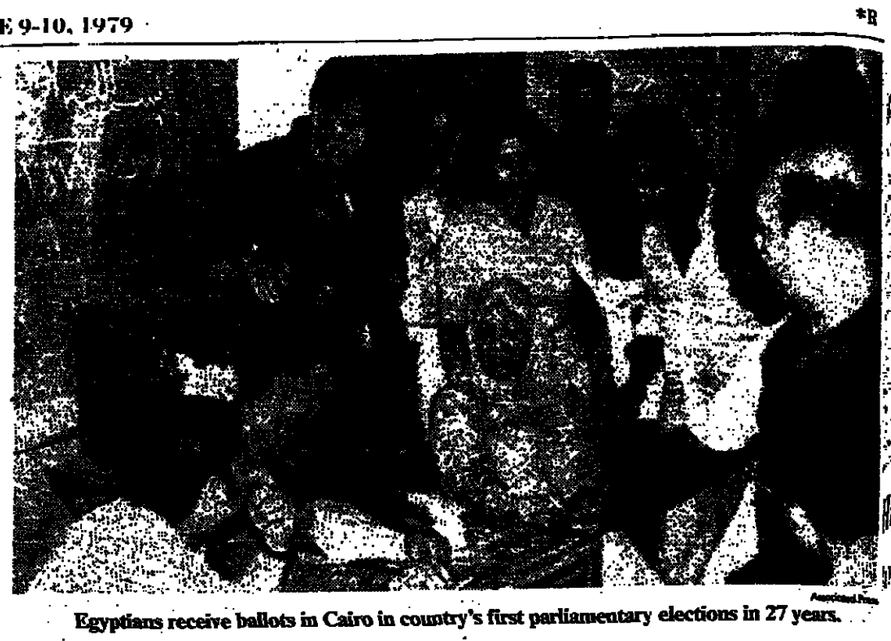
He said that the white referendum was held in January because of an election promise by former white Prime Minister Ian Smith to his white backers. The voters approved the transfer of power from the minority to the majority, Bishop Muzorewa said.

To Do Utmost

Mr. Carter said that, because he believed that the United States would be seriously damaged in its international relations if it moved alone to remove the sanctions at this time, he would do his utmost to win over a majority in Congress to his position.

He also criticized the banning of the political organizations linked to the two guerrilla groups of the Patriotic Front coalition, which are fighting against the Salisbury government from bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Both Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who spoke later, emphasized that they had consulted closely with Britain and would continue to cooperate with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. Although Britain's new Conservative government has advocated normalization of relations with Salisbury, U.S. officials believe that it will be late fall before it takes any decisive action.



Egyptians receive ballots in Cairo in country's first parliamentary elections in 27 years.

Resistance to Change in Politics, Economy

Peking Admits Leaders, People Split on Policy Shifts

HONG KONG (WP) — Two years after the beginning of major shifts in Chinese political and economic policy, Peking is admitting with unusual candor that active resistance to the changes still exists among the people and within the government.

In a series of speeches leading up to expected meetings of China's central party and legislative organs, government leaders have spoken of attempts to "split the party center" and denounced attacks on government policy from both the right and the ultraleft.

Some unidentified local and national officials, as well as ordinary citizens, appear to be attempting to slow or stop the efforts to revive the economy through cash bonuses to better workers, less restraint on peasants' free enterprise and freer expression. On the opposite side from these ultraleftists, committed to the ideals of Mao, are young people, sometimes called rightists, who apparently want to push free expression further than the government is willing to go.

"These are the most public admissions of leadership differences we've had in some time," an analyst said here. The speeches indicate that Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues are still firmly in power but are struggling to insure that their policies are actively pursued.

The front page of the Peking Daily, itself sometimes at odds with editorials in the national People's Daily, reported on Monday "misunderstandings and divisions which have come up between a certain number of comrades." It said that such differences also exist among the masses and that everyone should "make more self-criticisms and overcome petit-bourgeois factionalism."

In a speech broadcast last week, Politburo member Li Desheng warned against "the reactionary trend of thought" opposing socialist principles and also against "statements and actions designed to attack and split the party center on the pretext of holding high" the banner of Mao. Until his death in 1976, Mao appeared to resist attempts to raise wages for better workers, let peasants open free markets or allow criticism of his works, as the government is now doing to a limited extent.

The National People's Congress, China's parliament, is expected to meet soon, diplomatic sources in Peking say. But the Communist Party Central Committee first must meet, apparently to approve instructions for the parliament. Diplomats are uncertain whether the leadership differences will show up at the meetings in a reshuffling of posts or whether the government will follow its most recent policy of leaving even discredited officials in place and papering over differences.

Broadcasts in the last few days from several large Chinese cities indicate that instructions have been sent from Peking to publicize "the latest important speeches by leading comrades of the center" on the policy split.

Communist sources here and diplomatic sources in Peking suggest that Mr. Deng has been blamed for some social disturbances by his political enemies, many of them holdovers from the Mao era like Wang Dongxing, a party deputy chairman and a former bodyguard of Mao. Mr. Deng's covert encouragement of wall poster critiques of Mao late last year led to wholesale attacks on communism from a few young activists, who later were jailed.

Some workers complained that Mr. Deng's bonus systems were being abused by people who would not work without a bonus. In some areas, peasants have tried to take advantage of relaxed party controls and divide collectively owned tools and land among families, a direct violation of the commune system set up in the late 1950s.

The response from Mr. Deng's colleagues, apparently reflected in the latest speeches being passed around, staunchly defends bonuses, relaxed controls and freer expression. It blames the social disturbances on sabotage by people under the "pernicious influence" of the Gang of Four, the pro-Mao party clique that was purged shortly after Mao's death.

Wan Li, the party chief in Anhui province and once of Mr. Deng's closest colleagues, presented this case in a lengthy front-page article in Saturday's People's Daily and in a speech broadcast last week in Anhui. "Some people have grasped minor issues and exaggerated and made a fuss about them," he said. "They have plenty of complaints and grievances and they have even attacked the party by saying that its line has swung to the right and that its whole series of principles and policies have gone astray."

Defends Deng

He defended Mr. Deng's emphasis on "persisting to seek truth from facts," meaning solving each problem differently depending on the circumstances. This is better than the former insistence that "we should copy exactly what the books say," meaning what is in the works of Mao. The debate over this issue in the last two years "is greater than any of the debates over theory issues on the ideological front since the founding of the People's Republic of China," Mr. Wan said.

At least other provinces and three military regions have sounded the same theme in recent days, but Hunan province, Mao's birthplace, apparently has continued to serve as a sounding board for the government's critics and has been particularly dubious about relaxed controls on peasants.

Analysts also detect some disagreement in Hunan to Peking's very tentative moves to open talks on improved relations with the Soviet Union. A Chinese government spokesman said yesterday that Peking was studying a Soviet suggestion that such talks begin in Moscow next month or in August.

—JAY MATHEWS

Hanoi Accused of Making Billions on Refugee Flow

(Continued from Page 1)

boat refugees now jammed into Hong Kong docks and barracks are ethnic Chinese, victims of official persecution for their relative wealth in Vietnamese society and their potential ties to Peking, Hanoi's arch foe. Mr. Ford said that Hanoi was "condemning to death by drowning over half a million of its own citizens simply because they happen to be Chinese."

Vietnam was estimated to have 1.4 million to 1.8 million ethnic Chinese in 1977, when Hanoi began to expel them in large numbers by boat and across the land border with China. Ethnic Chinese refugees reaching here estimate that at least a million would try to leave if given the opportunity.

Four Huey Fong passengers and three officers are on trial in Victoria District Court for conspiracy to defraud the Hong Kong government. Four other officers have already pleaded guilty for their role in the Christmas-season drama. The freighter, with many children among the refugees, left Vietnam early in December, reached Hong Kong on Dec. 23, and was barred from docking for a month.

The crew and the refugees, allegedly carefully rehearsed during the voyage, said at first that the refugees had been picked up at sea. This story began to unravel when investigators found more than $1 million in gold hidden in the ship's hold.

Mr. Duncan said that the ship spent two days loading the refugees at Tau Tun after each person had registered with Vietnamese officials and paid a fee. The money in the hold was allegedly for the hire of the ship and payment of the crew.

The scheme was organized through a series of cables between Hong Kong residents and friends and relatives in Vietnam, Mr. Duncan said. In the cables, passengers were referred to as "frozen ducks," the ship as "the bride" and the date of arrival in Vietnam as "the wedding day."

Refugees have arrived in a surge here in recent weeks in smaller boats, after the freighter scheme seemed to have failed. They say in interviews that they, too, arranged through Vietnamese officials to have the boats purchased and the sailing date set. Some said that they were given the choice of leaving by boat or being put in concentration camps.

The United States has pledged to take about 7,000 Indochinese refugees a month, but boat people are leaving here for America at a rate of only about 400 to 500 a month. Mr. Ford said that the countries of the world "must come together intent upon the task of bringing home to the Vietnam government the full horror of [its] policy."

Hanoi-UN Accord

GENEVA, June 8 (AP) — Vietnam has signed a special accord with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul Hartling, allowing for the "orderly departure" of refugees, Mr. Hartling's office announced today.

Under the agreement, the United Nations will provide help in the granting of exit visas for family or humanitarian reasons, a UN spokesman said. Vietnam had announced on Jan. 12 that it would open allow to anyone wishing to emigrate to leave.

Support for Treaty Reflected

Sadat's Candidates Lead Egyptian Vote

CAIRO, June 8 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party surged far ahead of all other political groups today in partial returns from parliamentary elections. The vote reflected national support of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Losing candidates included at least seven who strongly opposed the treaty. Some of them belonged to the National Unionist Progressive Rally, an extreme leftist, pro-Soviet group led by Khaled Mohieddin.

Mr. Sadat's top lieutenants among 1,600 candidates who ran for 376 seats won by substantial majorities. They included Premier Mustapha Khalil, presidential aide Sayed Marei, outgoing parliament speaker Soufy Abu Taleb, NDP Secretary General and Deputy Premier Fakri Makram Ebeid and Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail.

With nearly one-quarter of 174 constituencies reporting official results today, the NDP won 52 seats, the left-of-center Socialist Labor Party 5 and independents 6.

Neither the National Unionists nor the small rightist Socialist Liberals made any showing in the early returns. Both groups held two seats each in the outgoing legislature which Mr. Sadat dissolved in April after it ratified the treaty.

Mr. Sadat said a new house was needed for what he termed a new era of national action. He urged the electorate to reject anti-treaty candidates and vote for its supporters.

Although a government decree kept the treaty out of the election campaign on grounds that it had been approved in a national referendum April 19, the pact appeared to have been on the voters' minds.

There were standoffs in some constituencies because the large number of candidates split the vote many ways, preventing a single candidate from obtaining the required absolute majority. Runoff elections are scheduled for next Thursday.

Yesterday's polling was generally orderly. However, two persons were killed and about 15 wounded, Interior Ministry officials said. In two instances, rival candidate supporters exchanged fire, they said.

4 South Lebanon Villages Attacked by Israeli Planes

BEIRUT, June 8 (NYT) — Israeli planes today attacked Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon, killing one person and wounding 10, according to Lebanese government reports and Palestine Liberation Organization statements.

Four planes struck at four villages in the vicinity of Nabatiyet, nine miles north of the Israeli border. The villages were Habboush, Reihan, Arab Salim and Al Jarmak, the state-controlled Radio Lebanon said, adding that the dawn raid lasted half an hour.

[In Tel Aviv, the Israeli command said that all its planes returned safely after hitting Palestinian targets nine miles north of the frontier. Israeli military sources later reported an artillery barrage.]

The planes then flew over Palestinian camps near the port of Sidon and at Damour, a few miles south of here. Damour, where about 40,000 Palestinians live, was attacked by Israeli aircraft on May 23. Sixteen persons, including six guerrillas, were killed in the May raid.

'Completely Unprovoked'

Radio Lebanon charged that the attack was completely unprovoked. "It showed the inhuman nature of the Israeli enemy," it said.

Lebanese government sources said that the recurring violence is particularly disturbing because it marked an end to a week-old cease-fire and showed that Israel was not responding to the PLO's new measures aimed at easing tension in the southern Lebanon. The guerrillas had reportedly started to shut their offices in Tyre, about 10 miles north of the Israeli border, and to withdraw their forces from Lebanese villages.

The sources said that President Elias Sarkis had hoped that the PLO move would ease the Palestinian-Israeli friction and provide a calmer atmosphere for the projected meeting of the UN Security Council. The council is to hold a special session Tuesday to discuss the mandate of the UN truce force in southern Lebanon.

Mandate to Expire

The mandate of the 6,000-man force is to expire June 19. Analysts, however, said that it is unlikely that a bid by the guerrillas to reduce their presence in the south would end the war between the PLO and Israel. They recalled that both sides have made statements recently declaring their intention to continue what Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman now calls "the dirty war against the terrorists."

Radio Lebanon said that the Israeli strike was followed by Israeli bombardment of Lebanese villages north of the Litani River. The Israelis reported that the PLO fired rockets into Israeli settlements in upper Galillee but that they caused no casualties.

It was noted the raid today occurred two days after Israel lodged a complaint at the United Nations after sinking a guerrilla speedboat off Israel's northern Mediterranean coast. They said that the guerrillas were on their way to attack Israeli civilians.

Youths Destroy 3 Paris Shops; 5 Are Arrested

PARIS, June 8 (Reuters) — Youths rampaged through a fashionable area of Paris early today, smashing windows and burning shops with firebombs.

Police said that three shops were destroyed and about 10 damaged by the group of about 15, which ran through the Rue de Passy. No casualties were reported.

The police said that five youths were arrested. Detectives found leaflets of a Corsican autonomist movement in an abandoned car near the street, but they said they did not know whether the youths and the leaflets were linked.

Last Friday, police arrested the head of the Paris cell of the Corsican National Liberation Front, which carried out 22 bomb attacks in Paris in one night last week.

Sandinistas Attack Cities; Fight for Managua Feared

(Continued from Page 1)

voys have failed to reach the occupied cities.

New guerrilla attacks were reported Wednesday night and yesterday in Ocotal, to the far north, and in Granada and Masaya, south of Managua.

The Sandinistas claimed to have shot down a government plane in Ticuantepe, halfway along the 20-mile highway between Managua and Masaya. Reporters attempting to reach Masaya were turned back by heavy gunfire on the outskirts of the city.

Reports from the extreme south of the country, where the Sandinistas last week launched what they have called a final offensive against the Somoza government, continued to be sketchy. Access to the area remained closed. Although the guerrillas have claimed control of a narrow swath of territory bordering Costa Rica, the government continues to declare that battle zone largely won.

In a statement clandestinely distributed yesterday and labeled "War Communique No. 1," the Sandinistas claimed control of Leon, Matagalpa, and Chichigalpa. In El Viejo, north of Esteli, the rebels said they had taken the National Guard garrison but were later forced by heavy fire to abandon it. They also claimed to have begun an attack on the outskirts of Chinandega, where they claimed to have killed 20 National Guard troops, suffering 9 dead themselves.

The Guatemalan government yesterday confirmed the Sandinistas' capture of Col. Oscar Ruben Castaneda, a military attache in its embassy in Managua. The Sandinista communique charged that Col. Castaneda was the coordinator for "more than 150 members of the Guatemalan Army who, together with Salvadorans, are reinforcing Somoza."

Guatemala has denied participation in the Nicaraguan conflict.

Tanzania Says It Will Pull Out Uganda Forces

NAIROBI, June 8 (AP) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere says he is pulling his troops out of Uganda now that the new government there is in control of the country and troops loyal to deposed President Idi Amin have been scattered.

Radio Tanzania announced the withdrawal, but said that an unspecified number of troops would stay behind to help with police duties and to train Ugandan soldiers.

The broadcast said Mr. Nyerere told Tanzanians to welcome the returning troops as heroes. The radio did not say when the pullout would begin.

The Tanzanians invaded Uganda along with an exile force of Ugandans in November after Marshal Amin's troops occupied a 710-square-mile section of Tanzania.

Meanwhile, in a television interview here, Robert Astles, the British-born Amin aide being held in Kenya for possible extradition to Uganda to face trial on a murder charge, said that he is very frightened.

Mr. Astles, once described as the second most hated man in Uganda, tried throughout the interview to place a distance between himself and Marshal Amin, who reportedly ordered the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Ugandans during his eight-year rule.

Truckers in U.S. Sniper Targets

NEW YORK, June 8 (UPI) — Trucks ignoring independent truckers' demands for a shutdown were targets of sniper fire today, the second day of a wildcat strike intended to halt freight traffic on the country's highways. No injuries were reported.

Strikers blockaded truck stops and slowed or stalled highway traffic to press demands for larger allocations of diesel fuel, lower fuel prices and higher speed and load limits.

The actions failed to impose the intended stranglehold on commerce, but won at least one concession. Iowa Gov. Robert Ray today endorsed a proposal that the state temporarily increase load limits on highways to alleviate an "emergency" fuel situation facing truckers.

S. Koreans Visit Norway

OSLO, June 8 (UPI) — Former South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil, leading a delegation of ministers and other officials, today wound up a two-day official visit to Norway, during which he met King Olav V and Premier Odvar Nordli.

U.S. Is Sending Envoy to Uganda

WASHINGTON, June 8 (NYT) — David Halsted, a 37-year-old career diplomat, will go to Uganda early next week to reopen the U.S. Embassy in Kampala and to establish formal relations with the government of Prime Minister Yusufu Lule, State Department officials said today.

Mr. Halsted will be the charge d'affaires and will hold the title of deputy chief of mission. There are no immediate plans to send an ambassador to Kampala, the officials said. The U.S. Embassy was closed in November, 1973.

The Agency for International Development also plans to send two officers to Uganda, one to deal with disaster relief and the other to arrange a commodity import program to help revive Uganda's war-damaged economy, the officials said.

Cosmos 1,105 Launched

MOSCOW, June 8 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched satellite number 1,105 in its Cosmos series, Tass reported.

Brezhnev to Fly To SALT Summit

VIENNA, June 8 (UPI) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev will fly to Vienna for his summit meeting with President Carter, Austrian officials said today, indicating an improvement in the Soviet leader's health.

Announcing the program for the summit, the press office said that Mr. Brezhnev will arrive a week from today. Earlier reports said that Mr. Brezhnev would come by train because his health would not permit his flying.

Mr. Carter will arrive Thursday and will meet Mr. Brezhnev the next day during a visit to President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Working sessions will begin June 16 at the U.S. Embassy. The SALT-2 treaty will be signed June 18.

Unguarded 'Choke Point' Is Vital to West Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

the children of the Jebali, the mountain people.

The elderly Omani who has been dozing in his seat in the helicopter taps the pilot on the shoulder and points to a brown patch on the plateau, and the pilot eases the craft down onto the withered grass. A herd of goats scatters across the field, donkeys contemplate the helicopter placidly from the shade of the one large tree on the plateau.

The old man jumps out, brushes some thorn bushes away from atop a huge rope net and carries the net into the helicopter. Later that day the British pilot and his Omani flight sergeant will drop the net, laden with food, salt and water drums, onto the same bare patch. The helicopters often land at remote villages to take on pregnant women and sick persons, carrying them to the new hospital in Khasab.

The helicopter rises and hurdles the rock face to the north of the plateau. The heat haze is thicker now and the outbound tanker has disappeared into it. The incoming ship is just a smudge on the horizon.

To the south of the strait are the mountains and Khasab baking in the morning sun. To the north the strait is calm, its color ranging from emerald green near the shore to deep blue in the channel.

Back at the tiny mess hall near the airfield, a cheerful British major who runs the station says that the strait doesn't look much like "the most important bit of sea in the world."

Unemployment Grows in China

PEKING, June 8 (UPI) — Chinese are replacing people on China's farms and creating serious unemployment problems, leading Peking newspaper said today.

It said that there is no room in urban industrial plants for workers idled by the introduction of tractors and rice-planting machines and urged that rural communes start light industrial plants to keep people busy.

The front-page stories in the Peking Daily, the official paper of the municipal government, provided no statistics, but gave as an example a rural commune in the Peking area with a labor force of 390 persons that could be fully used only at the peak of the harvest season. The rest of the time, the paper said, the commune needed only about 110 employees.

"This is a new problem. Where shall we assign those people who are out of work?" the paper asked.

Caramanlis to Moscow

ATHENS, June 8 (UPI) — Premier Constantine Caramanlis will visit Moscow in October, the government announced today.

SHORTIE

A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.

Introducing the shortie one-minute call. A real bargain. Because there's no minimum calling charge in Europe when you dial it yourself. That applies to hotels, too, if they offer International Dialing, either from their rooms or through their switchboards.

The shortie call can also save you money on those longer family calls. Just talk long enough to say where you are. Give them the number and have them dial you back. If you're calling from a hotel, the surcharge on such a short call isn't much, and you pay for the call-back later, on your own phone bill, in dollars.

SHORTIE. You can pack a lot of love into a low-cost call.

Bell System

Unmanned Spaceship To Dock With Salyut

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 space station sent the Progress-6 resupply craft back to Earth today and prepared for a docking by an unmanned Soyuz-34 spaceship, Tass reported.

The Soyuz, which was launched Wednesday, will test new booster rockets that failed when a Bulgarian and a Russian on Soyuz-33 tried to join cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin on Salyut-6 on April 11.

THE GREAT PERSONALITIES BY MARY BLUME.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

281 DC-10s Out of Service Worldwide

Airlines Try to Cope With Grounding

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — ampered by the grounding of 281 C-10s around the world, airplane vel continued at less than full ficiency, with airlines switching anes, flights and passengers in an ort to compensate for the ab- nce of the wide-body jumbo jets.

All 138 DC-10 jumbo jets operat- by U.S. airlines were grounded ednesday by the Federal Avia- on Administration after hairline acks in the engine mountings re found in two of the planes rked for inspection at San Fran- co International Airport.

A companion order barred the 143 foreign-operated DC-10s from flights in the United States. The move was the most far-reaching response yet to the American Airlines DC-10 crash in Chicago on May 25, in which 275 persons were killed.

The airlines appeared to be taking pains to assuage public fears about the grounded planes. Both United Airlines, which has 37 DC-10s in its fleet, and American Airlines, which has 30, are telling passengers that they have faith in the reliability of the DC-10s.

David Lobb, a representative of American, said that "if we're asked, we say we have complete confidence in the aircraft, because we do."

Chuck Novak, a spokesman for United, said: "We tell them we have great confidence in the DC-10. We point to McDonnell Douglas' long record with military and commercial jets."

More than 65,000 persons, the estimated number of passengers who fly DC-10s every day, were forced to switch from planned nonstop flights to revised, multistop routes. But the airlines, with a day to round up substitute planes, appeared to be coping with delays and frayed tempers with less difficulty yesterday than Wednesday.

Particularly hard hit were the smaller foreign airlines, many of which use DC-10s. Laker Airways, British Caledonia, FinnAir, the Scandinavian Airlines System, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Air New Zealand and Sabena Belgian World Airlines were hurt badly.

Western European airlines plan to meet in Zurich Tuesday to seek ways to avoid the FAA ban. The DC-10s could be out of service for weeks if a major structural defect is found.

[European civil aviation authorities will meet in Strasbourg, France, Tuesday to discuss the DC-10 groundings, Swiss officials said in Bern today. Spokesmen for the Swiss Federal Civil Aviation Office said the meeting had been planned some time ago by the central association that groups all such authorities in Europe. "But now the central theme obviously will be the DC-10 issue," the spokesman said.]

Complaint Against Airlines

IRVING, Texas, June 8 (UPI) — The Airline Passengers Association has issued a formal complaint that some customers booked on DC-10 flights are being "ripped off" by airlines that force them to fly different routes — and pay more money — to reach their destinations.

The re-routing of DC-10 flights has hurt passengers trying to take advantage of discount and tour prices, said James Dunne 2d, managing director of the 50,000-member organization, in a complaint to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. Dunne said that his group had received several complaints from travelers since the FAA grounded the DC-10s, which carry 30,000 passengers daily in the United States. In a telegram yesterday to CAB Chairman Marvin Cohen, he asked that tour and discount passengers booked on DC-10s be protected from additional charges.

Another official of the organization noted that while the airlines have said travelers could be accommodated because carriers were operating at a 62 percent load factor, the figures are misleading. He said the figures were averaged and many of the the empty seats were on relatively infrequently traveled routes.

He said the problem has come at the height of the vacation travel period and at a time when many people were flying instead of driving because of the gasoline shortage.

Few High Officials in U.S. Quit to Save Job Prospects

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The ared exodus of top U.S. officials cause of new conflict-of-interest gislation to take effect July 1 has oved less a brain drain than a ckle.

But some federal officials predict at government recruitment will severely hampered by the new gislation, which is intended to se the "revolving door" through hich individuals have rotated be- een federal jobs and companies ing business with the govern- ent.

Despite predictions, only a hand- l of top officials are leaving gov- nment service this spring. They e doing so for a variety of rea- ns, ranging from a desire to make ore money to frustration over the w pace in policy changes they d sought. Only a small fraction ed the new legislation.

Customarily, many top officials ve government to increase their rnings by using their contacts d knowledge in behalf of private ents. Many Washington "super- wyers" began their climb to the p by working in the White House federal agencies.

Several departing officials said at the new law had hastened their signations by perhaps a few onths. Some of those who had nsidered leaving said that they d decided to stay in the expecta- n that the law would be relaxed, it was in the House last week.

Jack Watson, an assistant to the esident for intergovernmental af- irs who has worked on the bill, id that "what had previously reatened to be a broad-based ex- lus was avoided by a combination interpretative regulations and chnical amendments."

Consultation Allowed

These allow former employees to nsult with clients regarding the rk of their former agencies, and n for one year after resignation ly an appearance before an agen- . The House exempted those who ined state or local governments or nprofit institutions.

Lawyers, scientists and people aling with grants appeared most fected by the legislation. The ency suffering the greatest loss of p personnel is the Department of ealth, Education and Welfare, here Secretary Joseph Califano d predicted "the greatest brain ain in the history of federal rvice."

Those leaving HEW include le Champion, the undersecre- ry, who is returning to Harvard; onald Kennedy, the Food and rug commissioner, who is going Stanford; Peter Libassi, the gen- al counsel, who will practice law; d Patricia Graham, director of e National Institute of Educa- on, who is going to Harvard.

Mr. Champion, whose salary is 2,500, said that the law merely hastened his departure by a few months. "Nobody can understand how I can be broke on my salary," he said. "I'm leaving because I had too many financial problems, and some aspects of this administration are not too rewarding. A lot of things that people want to do aren't going to happen." He predicted that "the recruiting problem is going to be doubled" because of the new law.

Dr. Alan Schechter, a senior scientist involved in hemoglobin research at the National Institutes of Health, said that a relaxed administrative interpretation of the law and expected changes in the bill had warded off an exodus.

"It's been discussed a great deal at laboratory chiefs' meetings, but people are optimistic that the legislation will be changed," he said. ". . . Therefore, they have not taken precipitous action. The whole strength of our system is that a great many distinguished scientists spend part of their careers in universities, part doing research at NIH and part as administrators giving out grants. It's that mobility that would be killed."

No Big Loss

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Departments of State, Defense, Labor, Commerce and Housing and Urban Development report virtually no loss of top personnel, although a Defense spokesman said that "there's some expectation that generals and admirals who have specific expertise will be coming in requesting early retirement" before taking jobs with private industry.

Roger Markle, who resigned last month as director of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Mines, was among the few who cited the new legislation as reason for resigning. Mr. Markle returned to the Valley Camp Coal Co. as president and chief executive officer.

"The restrictions imposed are all-encompassing, and presume that virtually any direct or indirect post-government employment contact with a previous government employer is, ipso facto, a conflict of interest subject to criminal prosecution," he wrote to President Carter in his letter of resignation. "My ability to pursue private-sector employment opportunities reasonably equivalent to that held by me immediately prior to accepting the appointment as director are substantially impaired by the restrictions."

More typical is the case of Harvey Pitt, a former lawyer for the Securities and Exchange Commission; he left last September for private practice. "I went because I got a good offer," he said. "But I became receptive to offers because I thought if and when I ever wanted to leave, the legislation impaired my ability to earn a livelihood."

Similarly, James Palmer, who is leaving as administrator of the research and special programs administration of the Department of Transportation to take an industry job in New York, said, "There's no question that the impact of the new rules was a major factor."

He said that he could not wait for Congress to modify the bill. "You can't make many assumptions about what's going to happen when you're faced with a June 30 deadline."



United Press International

LEVELED — Aerial view of site in Jay, Fla., after two liquefied petroleum gas tanks exploded Thursday. The gas company's office was destroyed and the house in the lefthand corner, unoccupied at the time, was burned out. No one was killed or seriously injured. In Jacksonville, Fla., the same day, an explosion and fire at a pesticide factory forced some 7,000 residents to flee. They returned a few hours later when the fumes had dissipated.

Million-Barrel Reduction Cited

U.S. Gasoline Supply to Improve Slightly

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said yesterday that the U.S. summer energy outlook has improved and supplies of gasoline and other products will be tight but manageable. He also claimed that the United States has met its International Energy Agency commitment to reduce oil consumption by 1 million barrels a day.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the world oil market is "stretched taut and any further interruption could interfere with the delicate balance we have today." He said that the current shortage runs between 1 million and 2 million barrels a day worldwide. Department of Energy projections distributed yesterday set the shortfall at 1.6 million barrels a day with total free world demand at 53.6 million barrels a day.

As for the slightly improved domestic oil outlook, he said "there will be some easement, but it will not be great."

Overall, he said, U.S. motorists can expect about 5 percent more gasoline at the pumps this summer than during the crunch last month that forced gas lines in California and elsewhere.

Mr. Schlesinger's more optimistic energy outlook comes as his often controversial policies are continuing to draw criticism within senior administration circles, as well as on Capitol Hill.

His finding that the United States has already met its International Energy Agency goal, along with a firm statement yesterday that the United States has outperformed Western European nations in conservation, is geared, some administration sources said, to strengthen President Carter's position as he prepares to meet with other industrial nation leaders at the Tokyo summit later this month.

Future prices, he said, depend on decisions that will be made at the June 26 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva. "One would be rash to predict there will be no price increase," he said.

In a related development yesterday, a senior Department of Energy official, Douglas Robinson, told a congressional subcommittee that there is strong evidence of price gouging at retail service stations. Mr. Robinson said that some stations could be guilty of substantial overcharges for unleaded gas.

He said that, of 1,137 alleged violations so far, 757 operators have signed consent orders to lower their prices.

No Collusion

Mr. Schlesinger said at his news conference that there was no evidence of collusion among refiners to hold back supplies and push prices upward.

In recent days, Energy Department and State Department analysts have suggested that OPEC will raise its prices — now officially $14.55 a barrel, although the average is more than $17 a barrel — to $18 or more. At the least, the officials said, U.S. gasoline prices will increase by 12 to 15 cents a gallon by December.

As for the improved outlook for domestic gasoline supplies, Mr. Schlesinger said that it is due primarily to increased production by refiners, who are now operating at 85 to 87 percent of capacity, compared with about 83 percent in recent months.

"There has been some excess conservatism in refining policy," Mr. Schlesinger said. As for the increase in the production of gasoline and other products, Mr. Schlesinger said, "We have strongly encouraged the industry to operate at these levels."

Mobil Executive Denies Keeping Gas Station Open for Wedding

NEW CANAAN, Conn., June 8 (NYT) — Last Saturday, the Mobil gas station here was open from 6:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. It was unusual because for the last several weeks the station had closed its pumps at 11 a.m.

The station's new hours coincided with a nearby reception for 200 guests celebrating the wedding of Lee Ann Wolfe, the daughter of Paul Wolfe, executive vice president and director of the Mobil Oil Corp.

It was a coincidence, said a Mobil spokesman.

"There is absolutely no connection between the two incidents," said Anthony DeNigro, manager of media projects for Mobil in New York. "It is inconceivable to believe that a special allocation was given the station to provide for the guests."

But the company acknowledged that the reopening of the pumps that evening around the time the wedding and reception ended was a "very unfortunate coincidence."

The Mobil spokesman said that the reopening of the company-owned station was part of an experiment designed to vary hours of sale so that gas would be available to more people.

Mr. DeNigro said that the staggered system had been tried in 35 Mobil stations in the Southwest and 45 other Mobil-owned stations that use other name brands in the South and Southwest. But he said he did not know when the system was begun and could give no details.

"I knew absolutely nothing about that station being open," Mr. Wolfe said. "As far as I later learned, it was part of an experiment. About the farthest any guest came was New Jersey, which could be done round trip on a tankful of gas."

Mr. DeNigro said the station would be open again tomorrow night.

New Mexico Man Dies of Plague

SANTA FE, N.M., June 8 (AP) — A 19-year-old Las Vegas, N.M., man who had contracted pneumonic plague — the only form of the disease that can be transmitted from human to human — has died, health officials say.

The state's chief health officer, Dr. Jonathan Mann, said that the victim contracted the illness Tuesday. He died at an Albuquerque hospital. The state Environmental Improvement Division was investigating to determine the source of the plague.

The victim, who was not identified, was the second person to contract plague this year in New Mexico and die. Dr. Mann said that tests confirmed that bubonic plague caused the death of a 76-year-old woman earlier this year. It was the first plague death in the state since 1976.

U.S. Lawyers Want to Drop Suit Over H-Bomb Article

By Ronald J. Ostrow and Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, June 8 — Most Justice Department lawyers assigned to the case want to abandon a lawsuit that aims to block publication of a magazine article on the building of a hydrogen bomb.

It was learned yesterday that a majority of the seven-member team had told Attorney General Griffin Bell that public availability of H-bomb secrets in a Los Alamos, N.M., library badly undercut the case for barring the Progressive magazine, which is published in Madison, Wis., from printing the controversial article.

U.S. District Judge Robert Warren has scheduled a hearing for Tuesday in Milwaukee on a motion by the American Civil Liberties Union to lift a preliminary injunction that he issued there on March 26 against publication of the article.

The ACLU, counsel for Progressive editors Erwin Knoll and Samuel Day Jr., asked for the hearing to weigh new evidence. This included a disclosure last month that for almost four years, the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory had a report on its open public library shelves that gave precise details on devices for triggering hydrogen bombs.

Terrence Adamson, a special assistant to Mr. Bell who has been working on the case, indicated that the government would continue the court action despite the reluctance of its lawyers. He observed that it was healthy to have "divergent views expressed as to various strengths and weaknesses" of the government's case.

Under the Atomic Energy Act, Mr. Adamson recalled, the authorization of the attorney general is required for the unusual injunction to block publication. "The attorney general is up to date on the case," he added. "We've assessed the facts, and we very much believe in the position that prompted us to file suit."

It has been learned that the FBI's interest in pursuing a criminal investigation of Howard Morland, author of the H-bomb article, waned considerably, as a source put it, when it was established that similar material was already in the public domain.

Judge Warren found that some material in the article had not been made public before. Mr. Morland has said that he obtained all the information for the article from public documents.

At least some intelligence officials are known to be skeptical about Mr. Morland's assertion. These officials have said they believe that it is possible that some classified documents came into his possession.

The Los Angeles Times disclosed in March that the FBI was investigating Mr. Morland to try to establish whom he saw and talked to while preparing his article. The investigation lost much of its steam after it was disclosed that similar material was available at the Los Alamos library.

Justice Department attorneys working on the case have refused public comment, referring questioners to the department's press office. Mark Sheehan, assistant director of public information, has said that the department would discuss its positions only in court.

Several federal agencies besides the Justice Department have been involved in the effort to prevent the Progressive from publishing the article. They include the FBI, the CIA and the Department of Energy, where Secretary James Schlesinger is known to have taken a personal interest in the filing of the lawsuit.

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News Analysis

Nationalists Hope to Dispel Fears of Cautious Quebec

By Dusko Doder

QUEBEC CITY, June 8 (WP) — Rene Levesque, premier of Quebec, who wants the independence of this predominantly French-speaking province, resorted to imagery the other night as he was drawing the line for the coming battle.

"It is like one of those days in August," he said, "when one-half of the sky is very bright and the other half is dark with clouds letting little light through."

For the separatists, of course, theirs was the bright side. For those who favor continued Quebec participation in the Canadian confederation, Mr. Levesque's plan is a throwback to the dark ages of tribalism.

But for French Canadians, almost one-third of Canada's 23 million persons, the battle line is blurred. Their attachment to their heritage is strong and the idea of sovereignty is attractive. Yet they have doubts about the prospective breakup of Canada that would leave them alone in perilous international waters.

According to the polls, three-fifths of Quebec's 6.2 million persons have made up their minds. Forty percent, all of them French-speakers, are split between dedicated separatists and unconditional federalists. The 20 percent of Quebec's population that is English-speaking is opposed to separation.

This leaves the remaining 40 percent as the focus of the separatist Parti Quebecois campaign in the forthcoming referendum of sovereignty.

The outcome of the May 22 federal elections has injected a new element. On its face, the election produced a breakdown nationally between the English Canada of the Progressive Conservatives and the French Canada of the Liberals.

In a country with as weak a sense of national identity as Canada, this is a serious matter, especially since French Canada is almost unrepresented in the new national government.

The election also bolstered the two-nation theory of Canada that is held by most Quebecois. The alternative to the two-nation concept is federal bilingualism which is supported by former Prime Minsiter Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who was defeated in the elections.

There are two distinct views among Quebecois on how to proceed.

Mr. Levesque argues that the new political configuration in Ottawa merely reinforces his belief that Quebec must become a sovereign state with all the essential powers of a nation.

New Talks Urged

Claude Ryan, the Quebec Liberal leader, believes that Quebec's position within Canada must be reinforced so as to have all the powers of a nation without actual political independence. Mr. Ryan has long argued that the acceptance of two nations in Canada should be the starting point for new constitutional negotiations.

In short, Quebec will be faced with a clear choice in the coming debate on the referendum Mr. Levesque plans on the sovereignty issue. The referendum is tentatively planned for the fall.

An editorial in Le Devoir, the influential Montreal daily, assessed the situation this way:

"The coming to power of Joe Clark and the new composition of Parliament create for Quebec an entirely different context which can turn out to be healthier and clearer. Now the center of gravity of the Canadian crisis will be displaced toward Quebec, which will thus recapture the debate on its political future."

Mr. Clark, who has failed to attract major Quebec figures into his Cabinet, is likely to avoid involvement in the constitutional future of Canada before the sovereignty referendum and to let Quebec carry out its own debate.

On Sunday, Mr. Levesque won an overwhelming endorsement from his Parti Quebecois to seek sovereignty but to keep Quebec in an economic association with the rest of Canada. English Canada, he believes, would eventually accept such an economic arrangement involving a customs and monetary union because of practical and geographic considerations.

'Cultural Sovereignty'

Mr. Ryan and his supporters argue that the possibility of painless sovereignty is an illusion and that Quebec would be better off by gaining "cultural sovereignty" and greater political autonomy within a looser Canadian federation.

One of the great difficulties for the separatists is that they have come to power here at a time of economic crises in the West. Economic uncertainties coupled with high unemployment may tend to make the cautious Quebecois more reluctant to embark on dramatic ventures regardless of how attractive they may appear.

A sovereign Quebec outside Canada's financial and economic framework would have to demand enormous sacrifices from its citizens.



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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section)
Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Casperi in the Paris office.

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TREASURER		N.Y.S.E. Blue-Chip/ Electronics.	Munich	35-40; German speaking; approx. 7 yrs. in respons. finance pos. with int'l firm, prof. U.S.	Mr. Paul G. Nolan, Nolan Consulting, Bleichstraßchen 34, 6000 Frankfurt/M.1. Tel.: (0611) 23 88 76.	I.H.T. 31-5-79
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL LAWYER	Excellent	Large U.S. chemical engineering multi-national group.	London	28-35; Dutch, Belgian or German Law deg.; Eng. + Dutch or Ger.; min. 4 yrs. exp. legal practice.	Ref. IHT/89, Universal Media, 122 Chaussée de la Hulpe, B-1050 Brussels.	I.H.T. 31-5-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER		Int'l Petroleum Org.	Athens	Willing to make headquarters in Athens; exp. banking relationships.	A. Benoit, c/o Sigapi Services, 39 Avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris.	I.H.T. 31-5-79
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AREA MANAGER GERMANY	Attractive	Westland Utrecht Hypotheekbank	West Germany	Well introduced fin. + real estate markets, German. Prof. Dutch national	Mr. W. Bavinck, Westland Utrecht Hypotheekbank NV, Sarphatistraat 1, 1017 WS Amsterdam, Tel.: (20) 263 131.	I.H.T. 31-5-79
EUROPEAN PRODUCT MANAGER		Tektronix (computer-controlled test systems).	Amsterdam Netherlands	Exp. management, marketing and/or sales comp. controlled systems, English.	Mrs. M. Smit, Tektronix Int'l Inc., P.O. Box 827, 1180 AV Amstelveen, Netherlands.	FAZ 2-6-79
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Researchers Say

Marijuana-Type Drug Cuts Nausea in Cancer Therapy

BOSTON, June 8 (AP) — Intense nausea and vomiting that are often a side effect of cancer chemotherapy are sharply reduced and sometimes eliminated by a new, man-made form of marijuana, researchers say.

Despite the initial success of the experimental drug, the company that developed it has stopped efforts to win government approval for the medicine because it harmed laboratory animals.

A report on the drug, called nabilone, appeared yesterday in the New England Journal of Medicine. The report said that nabilone was twice as effective as anything now available for the side effects of cancer treatment.

Dr. Terence Herman, who directed the study, said that about 40 percent of chemotherapy patients are nauseated, and that the symptoms are severe for 10 percent to 15 percent. "I have known patients who would rather die than go through chemotherapy," he said.

"The worst flu you have ever had is no worse than what these people must face about every three weeks," he said. "Some people retch for 48 hours after chemotherapy. And for these people, this drug is a godsend."

Eli Lilly Co., the drug firm that developed nabilone, stopped human trials with the drug after finding that it caused seizures and sometimes death when given to dogs. However, the metabolism of dogs is different from that of people, and the dogs took the drug for much longer periods than humans would. Toxic effects were not noted in humans.

An editorial in the medical journal urged the firm to resume testing the medicine on people. Such tests are necessary before nabilone could be approved by the Food and Drug Administration for widespread use.

Nabilone is a synthetic drug similar to THC, the active ingredient of marijuana. Unlike marijuana, its chief effect is drowsiness rather than euphoria.

In studies at the medical schools at Indiana University and the University of Arizona, researchers experimented with 113 patients who had nausea and vomiting because of chemotherapy. They took alternate doses of nabilone and Compazine, a medicine frequently given to offset chemotherapy. Ninety of the patients, or 80 percent, said that they felt better after taking nabilone, while 36, or 32 percent, responded to Compazine.

Rep. Anderson Says He Will Run For Presidency

WASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI) — Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the third ranking Republican in the House, announced his candidacy yesterday for the presidency as one whose politics are in the center of the political spectrum.

Rep. Anderson, 57, said that he would use a "Midwestern strategy" based on the support of progressives who have elected liberal to moderate Republicans like himself to the governorships of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin.

"I believe that the restoration of purpose, so essential to our future, lies not at either extreme of the ideological spectrum, but is firmly planted in the center," Rep. Anderson said.

The House Republican Conference chairman becomes the seventh announced candidate for next year's presidential race. The other announced contenders are former Gov. John Connally of Texas, Rep. Phil Crane of Illinois, George Bush, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, former Republican National Committee official Benjamin Fernandez, and former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota.



Associated Press

PEEK AT THE PAST — Built for German Chancellor Bismarck in 1888, the Marie takes to its natural habitat after a long, dry stay at the Daimler Benz Museum in Stuttgart. The Marie — reputedly the world's first motor-powered boat — was showing its stuff in the Thames for London's historic motor boat rally. The passengers dressed in turn-of-the-century outfits to fit the mood of the event.

Embezzlement, Bribery Common

Corruption a Way of Life For Officials in Soviet City

By Dan Fisher

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — In the language spoken here, the word "Baku" means city of winds, but that is not the only reason that this Caspian seaport invites comparison with the Windy City in the United States, Chicago.

Baku, the capital of the republic of Azerbaijan, also is the center of what may be the most corrupt region of the Soviet Union. Bribery and embezzlement are epidemic among government and Communist Party officials here and the general population is by no means immune. In the last eight years, almost a third of the 61 district party chiefs have been caught with their hands in the till.

In one recent year, the chairmen of 243 state and collective farms in Azerbaijan — almost 20 percent of the total — were ousted, many in connection with schemes to swindle the state.

Within the last two years, scandals have been uncovered in the prosecutor's office, the motor vehicle inspectorate, the highway patrol, at least two colleges, the driving school and several hospitals.

Healthy Crooks

A knitwear factory established to provide jobs for the deaf was taken over by a band of perfectly healthy crooks who embezzled tens of thousands of rubles. Officials apparently did not notice that almost none of the plant's employees were hard of hearing.

The Communist Party began a crackdown 10 years ago in Azerbaijan. Baku's deputy mayor, Habib Fataliyev, said, "Compared to what took place before 1969, the number of cases has decreased substantially. But corruption still occurs."

Many officials appear to have emerged from one scandal with a demotion and reprimand only to turn up again a little later in another government job, often at a higher level.

Turkhan Guseinov, for example, was director of the republic's division for fighting embezzlement of socialist property in 1969, when it came to light that he had covered up evidence in an embezzlement case. He was demoted but reappeared in the prosecutor's office. There he extorted bribes from firms he was supposedly auditing, threatening to close them if they failed to pay. He finally was sentenced to 15 years in a labor camp.

I.L. Abrasov, former party chief in the Kazakh District of Azerbaijan, was fired late last year for appointing "unworthy people" to responsible jobs.

He appointed a former collective farm chairman who had been fired for "hoodwinking and defrauding the state" to a job as manager of a livestock-feeding station. He named as head of a state farm a shish-kebab counterman who had been fired for overcharging customers. And he made a high school principal of a woman in trouble for falsifying graduation certificates at an evening school.

Wrist-Slapping

While some lower-level offenders have received long and well-publicized prison terms, officials seem to get off with a wrist-slapping. Prosecutor G.A. Mamedou, for example, was fired in June, 1976, after it was revealed that he had covered up evidence against people accused of bribery and theft. But he remained a member of the legislature and the party until early this year.

M.R. Mamedov (apparently unrelated to the former prosecutor), chief of the Kyurdamir District party organization, padded reports, forged documents, bribed candidates for cushy jobs and extorted money from officials under threat of arrest. He was sentenced to 13 years in prison, but only after his illegal activities had gone on for seven years.

How can so corrupt an official hang on to his job for so long? "It happens sometimes," said Ag Baba Rzaev, chief editor of "Kommunist," the republic's most important newspaper. "President Nixon also held his post for a while."

A state farm director and the head of a wine-making enterprise collaborated to cheat the government treasury of 1.5 million rubles ($2.25 million). One of the swindlers found temporary refuge under another corrupt district party official who transferred him to a new job in an effort to frustrate the criminal investigation.

Corruption on Buses

The principal Russian-language newspaper here reported early this year that, when Baku city officials tried to introduce a new coupon system of paying bus fares, some of the drivers went on strike. It seems they had been pocketing a substantial share of the cash under the old system and resented the loss of this extra income.

Other Soviet citizens take Azerbaijan's graft and bribery for granted.

"I think it's probably something in their blood," said a Russian.

In any event, officials here seem to take in stride the occasional dismissal of one of their peers.

Ferus Mustafayev, for example, took over as first secretary of the Shamakha District party organization late in 1977 after his predecessor was dismissed from the post for a long list of offenses, including cronyism and covering up for corrupt officials under him. Reminded that many district party chiefs have met a similar fate, Mr. Mustafayev was asked how he felt about the security of his job.

"It's irrespective of your position," he replied. "Your party organization will sooner or later call you to task. Those who don't live up to expectations are relieved."

"I am a Communist. We are materialists. According to Karl Marx, there is nothing permanent in this world. Everything is changing and developing."

© Los Angeles Times

Norman Hartnell Dressmaker to Queen, Dies at 78

LONDON, June 8 (UPI) — Sir Norman Hartnell, 78, dressmaker to Queen Elizabeth and to countless royal and noblewomen, died today.

Active until recently, Sir Norman made his first dress for the queen 44 years ago when, as Princess Elizabeth, she was a bridesmaid at the wedding of the duchess of Gloucester. She wore his creations on many state occasions and on foreign tours; while fashion critics never described them as exciting, they were perfectly executed for their intended role.

Sir Norman had to work within strict guidelines for the queen. Because she had to be seen by her subjects, he often used pastels. And since she might not get a chance to change during a busy day, her clothes also had to be comfortable as well as fashionable.

Sir Norman said that he became interested in fashion during his child illnesses when he was often alone with his crayons.

Word that Sir Norman had died in King Edward Hospital at Windsor, where he was taken Wednesday following a heart attack, was conveyed to the queen, who said that she was "extremely sorry."

Giscard to Open Paris Air Show At Le Bourget

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — The 33d international Paris air show will be inaugurated by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at Le Bourget Airport tomorrow. More than 280 aircraft will be displayed at the eight-day show, many of them in flight demonstrations.

At least 680 exhibitors, including 106 from the United States, will present aircraft, space vehicles and components and electronic material for the aerospace industry.

Two Soviet cosmonauts will tour the show. A space team at the U.S. pavilion, the largest at the show, will include U.S. astronaut candidate Margaret Seddon.

Flight demonstrations will take place starting at 9 a.m. each day, and a flyby at the inauguration will exhibit French-produced aircraft. The entry fee for the general public is 20 francs.

Cyclone Hits Siberia City

MOSCOW, June 8 (AP) — A cyclone struck the western Siberian city of Omsk, ripping roofs off buildings, destroying hundreds of miles of high-tension lines and leaving the city without power for nearly two days, Tass reported today. Tass made no mention of casualties and did not say when the cyclone struck.

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GERMANY - BERLIN

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Associated Press

UNDER CONSTRUCTION — A view through a fish-eye lens of the 18,000-square-meter base for the world's biggest concrete structure, the 630,000-ton Statfjord B oil rig now being built near Stavanger, Norway, for Norwegian oil fields. It is scheduled to be completed in 1981.

Praises Intervention

Vins Says U.S. Pressure Aids Prisoners in Russia

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — Baptist minister Georgi Vins said yesterday that U.S. intervention to protest human rights violations in the Soviet Union has eased the plight of political prisoners there.

"Continue your policies and strengthen and broaden them," said Mr. Vins, one of five Soviet political prisoners who were exchanged for two Soviet spies held in the United States. He was testifying before the commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an independent panel of senators, representatives and members of the executive branch.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Vins said that he had suffered a double hernia from the heavy labor he was forced to do during the first of two terms in prison camp. Between that and the poor diet, he said, "in a few months, my health was ruined."

But after the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution in 1976 expressing concern over Mr. Vins' imprisonment, "my living conditions began to improve radically," he said. "I was in the hospital for a year under the care of doctors and got a special hospital diet. I attribute that directly to the concern which you all have raised here in my behalf."

Looking fit and vigorous, Mr. Vins began his day yesterday by offering the opening prayer for the Senate.

Mr. Vins, who has just received word that his family will join him in the United States next week, said that "Soviet Christians and Soviet citizens in general are very grateful for President Carter's human rights policy."

He said that he had been imprisoned "for publishing a religious journal, for maintaining contact with a Christian printing press," for making public the account of a young soldier in the Soviet army "who in 1972 was tortured to death in the Crimea" and for "organizing a Sunday school for the religious education of children."

"My actions and those of my fellow pastors were not crimes," he said. "We merely want to have the opportunity to preach the Gospel to the Russian people."

Mr. Vins said religious persecution in the Soviet Union is increasing. "Georgi" Vins has been released, but many thousands of evangelical Christian and Baptist and other believers in the U.S.S.R. are being persecuted for the Christian faith even today," he said.

He charged that the KGB is spying on believers in their homes and churches, using U.S.-made bugging equipment. "The KGB bought it up in the United States and are using it in the fight against believers," he said.

Mr. Vins charged that between 1921 and 1941, "25,000 evangelical Christians and Baptists were arrested. . .22,000 of them died in prisons and labor camps." From 1945 to 1973, he said, 20,000 evangelicals "were arrested and sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment."

In connection with Mr. Vins' testimony, the panel made public a list of names of about 10,000 evangelicals in the Soviet Union who have indicated their desire to emigrate to practice their religion.

Terrorists Shoot Fiat Supervisor

TURIN, June 8 (UPI) — A supervisor of the Fiat automobile firm here was shot 10 times in the legs today in an attack claimed by the terrorist Red Brigades.

Giovanni Farina, 49, was attacked by four assailants as he left his home to go to the Fiat factory, authorities said. The attackers escaped. After the shooting, a caller told the newspaper Stampa Sera: "This is the Red Brigades. We shot Farina."

Fiat executives and supervisory workers have been frequent targets of the Red Brigades, the group that last year kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro.

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Juries Reluctant to Impose Death

Guillotine Falls Into Disuse in France

By Lionel Walsh

PARIS (Reuters) — The guillotine may be on its way out in practice — in fact, if not in law — almost two centuries after its introduction during the French Revolution.

Three times this year, juries in different parts of the country have refused to impose the death sentence on condemned murderers who have found mitigating circumstances that led to life imprisonment instead. There are no prisoners awaiting execution in France today.

The guillotine was used for the last time to execute a child-killer in December, 1977. There have been only seven executions since 1968.

After each of this year's three capital murder trials, the appeals court quashed the original death sentence on a point of law and the defendant was ordered to stand trial again.

In all three cases, the attorney for the accused was Robert Badinter, who has sought the abolition of the death penalty since he witnessed the execution of a client in 1972.

Mr. Badinter believes that, despite opinion polls showing that a majority of Frenchmen wants to retain capital punishment, these juries' refusal to impose the death sentence is a truer test of public opinion.

"The death penalty is in its death throes in France," he said. "It was all very well for people to oppose abolition in theory," he said. They reacted differently when confronted with a genuine choice of life or death.

Mr. Badinter's technique with juries is effective. Pleading successfully for the life of kidnapper and child murderer Patrick Henry, he said: "Each of you will decide personally today whether this living man, just five meters from where you are sitting, should be cut in two."

The lawyer described the three killers he defended this year as a mixed bunch — a Tunisian immigrant convicted of robbing and murdering a baker and his wife, an alcoholic who battered a little girl to death, and a 70-year-old hardened criminal who shot a woman and a policeman in a hold-up.

Every time he saves a murderer from the guillotine, Mr. Badinter, 52, receives letters threatening him or his family. Once, his Paris apartment was bombed.

"This belief that somehow the defense assumes the same guilt as the criminal is something new," he said.

Political terrorism, muggings, sexual assaults and kidnappings have been on the increase in France as in many Western countries, leading to greater public insecurity and demands for more police and tougher sentences for criminals. Yet, the courts are increasingly reluctant to pass the death sentence and prosecutors are less willing to demand it.

Growing Reticence

Mr. Badinter is convinced that it was no accident that the appeals court judges found legal reasons for ordering retrials each time they were confronted with a death sentence this year.

Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in France have come out against capital punishment, reinforcing the growing reticence of the courts.

The National Assembly is about to debate the death penalty for the first time since 1908. Minister of Justice Alain Peyrefitte has promised that if the parliamentary program this month crowds out the debate, there will be a special session next month during the summer recess.

At present, the government sees the debate as no more than a test of parliamentary opinion, but abolitionists are certain to demand legislation banning the death penalty. If a vote were to be held, the abolitionists would stand a good chance of winning.

Tip the Balance

The opposition Socialist and Communist Parties are firmly against capital punishment and there are probably enough abolitionists among the majority Gaullist and Giscardist Parties to tip the balance.

Mr. Peyrefitte has said that the death penalty is falling into disuse in France, and is on record with a suggestion that it be suspended for a trial period of three years, to be reintroduced if criminal activity increases during that time.

Mr. Badinter is skeptical about the chances of a bill being voted in the National Assembly this year, even though President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre are both hostile to the death penalty. He believes that the issue will be shelved until after the presidential elections in 1981.

"Certainly, there will be a debate with many fine words in the Assembly, but that is all. The standard of oratory will not even be as high as in 1908," Mr. Badinter said.

Authors' Guild Ousts 9 Rebels In East Germany

BERLIN, June 8 (UPI) — The East German Authors' Guild today expelled writer Stefan Heym and eight other dissidents on the ground that they slandered the Communist state in works they published abroad.

The expulsions were announced in a guild resolution carried by the East German news service, ADN. The resolution said that the writers slandered the Socialist state, the cultural policy of the government and Communist Party and the Socialist legal system.

Last month, an East Berlin court fined Mr. Heym 9,000 marks ($4,700) for publishing in the West a novel banned in East Germany.

Mr. Heym, 65, is the author of "The Crusaders," "Five Days in May," "The King David Report," and "Collin," his latest novel, which is a psychological study of the East German secret police.

The others expelled were Kurt Bartsch, Adolf Endler, Karl-Heinz Jakobs, Klaus Poche, Klaus Schlesinger, Rolf Schneider, Dieter Schubert and Joachim Seyppel.

Australia Police Arrest Hijacker

BRISBANE, Australia, June 8 (AP) — A man wielding a shotgun hijacked a commercial jet over northern Australia today and forced it to land here, but police boarded the plane and disarmed him, a Trans Australia Airlines spokesman reported.

He said that the hijacker, who was not immediately identified, wanted three hours' fuel for the DC-9 and a leading Australian television personality to be put aboard. It was not known where the hijacker had intended to go.

The gunman boarded the plane at Coolangatta, in northern Queensland, and when it was airborne he entered the cockpit and threatened the crew with the gun. He ordered the plane to land here, where he allowed its 41 passengers to disembark, but held its two pilots and four hostesses until police boarded.

Blaze in California Burns 60,000 Acres

MENDOTA, Calif., June 8 (UPI) — A fire started by the hot exhaust pipe of a pickup truck spread unchecked through 60,000 acres of grass and light brush 18 miles southwest of Mendota last night, but a fire control spokesman said containment today appeared likely.

The fire, which burned almost 2,000 acres an hour, began yesterday with the temperature near 100 degrees and with winds gusting up to 40 miles an hour. Firefighters, aided by air tankers and bulldozers, fought the blaze during the night but were hampered by the hilly terrain. An extra 155 firefighters were sent today from the Los Angeles area.

Call for Tenders

For the drilling and equipping of drainage tubewells in Zone No. 1 of the Lower Euphrates Valley including the respective mechanical and electrical equipment).

1. The Ministry of the Euphrates Dam in the Syrian Arab Republic expresses its desire to receive tenders for the drilling and equipping of seventy five drainage tubewells to drain salty water together with drilling and equipping of 300 piezometer tubes for the control of the movement of underground water in Zone No. 1 of the Lower Euphrates Valley located between Deir El Zour and the Syrian—Iraqui Borders on the right bank of the Euphrates river.
2. **Required works:**
   a) Drilling and equipping of 75 tubewells to drain saline water each of 18 inch Diameter and about 20 meters depth.
   b) Drilling and equipping of 150 piezometer tubes each of 50 mm. diameter and 14 meters depth for the control of the underground water table movement.
   c) Drilling and equipping of 150 piezometer tubes each 50 mm. diameter and 6 meters depth for the control of the underground water table movement.
   d) Supply and installation of all mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment together with the appliances required for the equipping of the above-said tubewells. The works shall be carried out in conformity with the designs which form part of the tender documents and according to the working drawings which shall be handed over to the Contractor later on.
   e) Maintenance and operation of the pumping units during the guarantee period and offering technical assistance to the Administration for two years.
3. **Documents of the Contract:**
   Contract documents can be bought from the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki St. Damascus, for Syr. £500.
   The documents consist of:
   a) Volume 1 includes:
      - Form of Tender
      - Form of Contract agreement
      - Instructions to tenderers
      - General Conditions
      - Particular Specifications
   b) Volume 2 includes:
      - Technical Specifications
4. **Information and documents required to be submitted together with the bids:**
   a) Particulars about the financial capability of the bidding firm (its capital, available credits, and supporting letters from banks dealing with them, etc...)
   b) Particulars about the technical competence of the bidding firm to carry out the works subject of this tender.
      I) Number, qualifications and previous experience of the technical staff to be entrusted with the execution of the project.
      II) Number, type, and specifications of the various equipment, machinery and means of transport to be used in the execution of the works.
      III) Explanatory note about the method to be adopted in executing the various phases of the required works, with a suggested timetable for the execution of each.
   c) A certified list of similar projects already executed by the bidding firm, with confirming letters from the owners of the executed projects, testifying that all obligations and works have been fulfilled satisfactorily.
5. All offers and documents shall be submitted in one of either of two languages; Arabic or English.
6. The tender shall be accompanied with a provisional deposit equal to four hundred thousand Syrian Pounds. The deposit shall be either in the form of cash deposit or a letter of guarantee from a Syrian Bank or foreign bank approved by the Central Bank of Syria and accepted by the Administration.
7. Execution period for the works subject of this tender shall be/41/forty-one months (17 months of which are for drilling and equipping the tubewells and piezometers, and supply and erection of the mechanical and electrical equipment; and 24 months for the technical assistance) from the date of issuing the order to start work.
8. The Administration is not bound to accept any or the least price offer.
9. The tenderer should belong to a country member of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).
0. **The date of 29/8/1979, at 2 p.m. is the dead line** to receive tenders at the Ministry of the Euphrates Dam, Malki St, Damascus Syrian Arab Republic.
1. Validity of tenders shall be for /4/ four months as from the last date for receiving the tenders.
2. Final Deposit Guarantee: 5% five per cent of the total value of the Contract.
3. Amount of Liquidated damages for delay shall be 0.01% one thousand for every day of delay but not to exceed 20% twenty per cent of the total Contract value.

Minister of the Euphrates Dam.
Eng.: Soubhi Kahale.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Saturday-Sunday, June 9-10, 1979

Carter's Rhodesia Blunder

Is it not possible for Jimmy Carter to say, just once, that the elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia were an impressive feat for a place that had never had multiracial elections before; that they were a lot more impressive than the fake polls and military grabs by which power is sorted out in most other African countries; but that hard considerations of national interest compel the United States to limit the political credit it can give to these elections now?

* * *

If the president did say something like that — he said something very different Thursday in announcing that the elections were not "free and fair" enough to justify his lifting of sanctions now — he would disolve the better part of the resistance that has plagued his Rhodesia policy. For the resistance does not come primarily from disagreement with the substance of the policy. That substance comes down to an effort to coax the two sides into a deal that will 1) produce a representative government, 2) end the civil war raging between them, 3) nip the threat of Cuban-Soviet intervention and 4) keep the United States on the sweet side of black Africa and white Africa alike. Few Americans would carry their respect for Bishop Muzorewa into support for a wider war, and certainly not by beating Britain, which is chiefly responsible for Rhodesia, to a sanctions decision.

Many Americans, however, are appalled by the *impression* of its policy the administration has conveyed. They think the administration is ignoring fairness and impartiality in order to court those black African states, mostly petty dictatorships or paper democracies, that insist that no Rhodesian government with even one white fingerprint on it deserves the time of day. This distorts the views of a good number of officials. But it is a distortion fed by the administration's own acts and words, and it accounts for the puzzlement and hostility that its policy has stirred even in quarters where a sympathetic reaction might be expected.

* * *

In this light, Mr. Carter's statement on Thursday was something of a blunder, and an especially untimely one given that the question of lifting sanctions comes up in the Senate as early as next Monday. He was not content to say that the elections did not meet his "free and fair" test and that his decision served the U.S. interest. He did not have the political tact to show himself more than grudgingly open to the substantial progress made toward democratic rule in Salisbury, and eager to preserve and consolidate those gains by helping to end the imminent threat posed to them by the war. He had the clumsiness to virtually dismiss Prime Minister Muzorewa and the arrogance to say that his decision was in the interest of the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia — this despite the fact of their participation in the recent poll.

Can Jimmy Carter's policy be saved from Jimmy Carter? Tune in on the Senate Monday.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'Very Sound Structure.'

Clearing the Air

The Federal Aviation Administration's decision to ground the DC-10 is causing endless trouble. Thousands of passengers have had plans disrupted, airlines are losing millions and the manufacturer is threatened with staggering losses. And coming after Three Mile Island, doubts are raised about technology in general and U.S. technology in particular.

* * *

Yet the FAA did the only thing it could. As its chief, Langhorne Bond, said, "The consequences of this decision are very grave . . . It was a weighty, costly decision. I did not take it lightly, but my concern is safety."

Mr. Bond and his subordinates are surely right in their first concern — although the question remains why they didn't act sooner. After the American Airlines crash in Chicago in which 275 people died, investigators focused on the link between the DC-10's wings and engines, one of which fell off at Chicago. On two different occasions, the FAA called only for inspections. What finally moved the agency to ground the DC-10 was the discovery of apparently new cracks in the connecting pylons of two planes that had been inspected and cleared only a few days earlier.

According to long-time critics of the DC-10, the FAA's decision was not just the right move but the only conceivable one. Yet the case cannot have appeared too plain to the FAA, and we're inclined, for now at least, to credit the agency for thinking hard about its ultimate decision. The plane, after all, has made a great many safe flights since its introduction.

It may turn out that the grounding is the best thing that could have happened, not only from the perspective of safety but also of Mcdonnell Douglas and the DC-10. In the light of the FAA's lesser initial responses to the Chicago crash, a full grounding and investigation may be the only sure way to restore public confidence in the plane.

* * *

It can't be known for certain, until that investigation is completed, whether the FAA moved soon enough. But once the facts are clear, it will be necessary to take a wider look at procedures and perceptions. Are routine inspections adequate? Are new designs prematurely certified? What degree of risk is the public willing to accept? Will it demand impossible guarantees of absolute safety? The grounding order notwithstanding, the FAA is still in the hot seat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carter's Science and Politics

By William Pfaff

PARIS — These days may not be the nadir of Jimmy Carter's fortunes as president of the United States, but they are certainly the lowest point so far. Yet the reasons for his failures remain obscure. He is not a foolish man nor a bad one. He is notably intelligent and he is served by intelligent men. Yet his policies are without intellectual coherence and consistency.

There is, nonetheless, a cause for these difficulties, which have persisted throughout the two and a half years of his administration, and it will not easily be corrected. The problems of the Carter administration have their ultimate source in President Carter's own professional formation, and thus in his intellectual approach to the problems of national and international politics. He is an engineer by profession, trained at Georgia Tech and the Naval Academy, and the failings of his policy are the characteristic failings of those U.S. scientists and engineers who have applied themselves in recent years to the study and formation of strategic and political policy.

A Manager

Until now, the engineering and scientific outlook has been influential but not dominant in the making of U.S. policy. That has remained in the hands of presidents, cabinet officers, and aides formed in the law schools or in liberal studies, often with considerable practical, national, and international experience as well. Even though President Eisenhower was, like Carter, trained in the military, he possessed a notable natural political capacity honed during years of command of an international army under the jealous watch of the political leaders of two major and a dozen minor allied governments. Carter, in contrast, has a term as governor behind him, but otherwise is a manager, formed as an engineer. Even his naval experience was of technical staffs and management, not as an officer of the line.

In engineering and the sciences, there invariably is an objective answer or explanation to every problem. The answer, the solution, may be impossible to discover at a given moment because the proper equipment, the technology, does not exist, or because the conceptual work is insufficiently advanced. But in the end there is a solution waiting to be found. At the very least the researcher can advance the search for an answer. He can develop experimental paths for others to follow, design the needed equipment, prove or disprove hypotheses. Eventually, the hardest problems can be overcome if the best people with the best equipment are put to work and given sufficient support — whether it is to split the atom, go to the moon, interpret the genetic code. The primordial assumption of science and engineering is that answers exist.

The second conviction of the engineer or the scientist is that answers are objective, not subjective. Once they are found they need only to be communicated to convince. No qualified person can resist a true solution, properly communicated. The job of communication may be difficult if the solution is complex, but when the communication is competent, agreement is inevitable. If anyone doubts a solution, he can redo the experiments and recalculate the equations. Then he must either demonstrate that there has been error or acknowledge the truth of the solution. It is a governing assumption of science that agreement must follow the adequate demonstration of a true solution.

Since taking office, President Carter has been acting on these beliefs. Faced with profound problems, he searches for objective solutions. He consults the most famous men in the field. He orders studies. He reads. Grasping that international conflict has roots in history, when he became president "he plunged into a study of the whole world, case by case." He says "that he has read more history since becoming president than in all the rest of his life." He turns to men like Zbigniew Brzezinski. Prof. Brzezinski is exactly the kind of political theoritician most appealing to the engineer because he offers synthesizing generalizations and predictive theories which, even when they go wrong, as with Brzezinski they often do, offer to the president reassurance that the confusing and seemingly random data of politics really might be mastered.

Searching

President Carter is a scientific man searching for certitude in an area of human experience, that of political conflict, which lacks mathematical or material certitude. Thus his perplexity as he attempts to make his way among the conflicting counsels of his advisers. Surely, he must tell himself, some things are axiomatic, self-evidently desirable — respect for human rights, democracy, freedom of immigration, certain ideas of international economic cooperation, arms limits, nuclear nonproliferation. He finds that even this is not so. Not only rivals but even allies assert principled disagreement on some of these matters.

There is poignancy in this. The engineer believes that political problems must, ultimately, have objective solutions, beyond controversy — solutions to which everyone will agree. Indeed, he is inclined to believe that political arguments and controversy represent something discreditable and unreasonable in men, a vulgar inheritance of a pre-scientific age. To indulge them he thinks is to show indifference to man's higher interests. It is to fail to be truly serious. This is one explanation for Carter's refusal to respond to the public criticisms of the United States made by Mexico's president in February.

Stumbles

President Carter constantly stumbles over the problem of political contradiction and predicament. He falters at the fact that men constantly want incompatible things. In the material universe of the scientist, there are, ultimately, no incompatibilities — no Communists and anti-Communists, no OPEC and oil consumers, no rival European or Japanese and U.S. economies, no Palestinians and Zionists, no Democrats and Republicans.

The beauty and seduction of science is that it offers the promise, ultimately, of knowing all and solving all. The fascination of men's political life lies in its final insolubility, its originality and insoluble mystery. But to confuse the two orders of knowledge is to be condemned to constant frustration, as President Carter discovers.

1979, International Herald Tribune.

Beyond Vienna, Soviet Succession

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Recent reports of jockeying in the Kremlin betray a sad truth. Washington knows very little about who or what will succeed Leonid Brezhnev in the Soviet leadership.

The Big Two summit in Vienna this coming week has as its prime purpose engaging the Soviet leadership after Brezhnev. To that end President Carter hopes to commit the Soviet military establishment to arms control in a way that will promote a benign climate for the change at the top that is certain to come soon.

The rumor mills were set agog recently by a picture of the Soviet leaders in the reviewing stand for the May Day parade. In one photo published by a Moscow evening paper, Mr. Brezhnev's deputy for foreign affairs, Andrei Kirilenko, was missing. Elaborate theories were developed about behind-the-scenes dirty work aimed at cutting off Kirilenko as a possible successor to Brezhnev.

Dirty Work

Presumably the dirty work was done on behalf of the Moscow party leader, Viktor Grishin. But it was quickly undone in the Moscow morning papers which produced the second photo that included Kirilenko and left U.S. experts scratching their heads.

This is not to say that nothing is known of the leadership outlook in Moscow. Brezhnev — now 72 and longer at the top than Khrushchev or Lenin — is plainly ailing. Accounts of recent meetings with French and West German leaders, as well as the schedule for the Vienna summit, suggest that he cannot work for more than a couple of hours at a stretch.

On some days when he is known to be in Moscow, he does not go to the office at all. When he does go to the Kremlin, he gets to the office around noon and quits in early afternoon.

Brezhnev has even not been able, or (more likely) not wanted to, lay down a line of succession. The same aged colleagues who helped him oust Khrushchev back in 1964 keep doing the same jobs.

Hierarchy

Mikhail Suslov, at 77, remains the dominant party ideologist, and probably the new No. 2 man in the hierarchy. Alexei Kosygin, now 75, heads the government as premier, and is probably No. 3 man.

Brezhnev's own duties seem to have been increasingly spread among a personal entourage — in much the way that the Gang of Four took over in China during the dotage of Chairman Mao. Kirilenko, now 72, who has managed party matters for Brezhnev and has been thought to be a likely interim successor, has been the leading figure. Konstantin Chernenko, now 68, who has recently been given Politburo status, is another member of the entourage. A third is Brezhnev's personal spokesman, Leonid Zemyitin, who is now 66. Another is Konstantin Rusakov, now 70, a member of the Secretariat with responsibilities for dealing with other Communist parties.

Top Dog

Recent jockeying seems to have occurred within this group — notably between Kirilenko, who seems to have lost ground, and Chernenko, who has been coming up fast. The best guess on the succession is that it will be a transitional figure, perhaps Kirilenko or Chernenko, who will be obliged to govern collectively. Thereafter there will be a struggle for power, presumably culminating in the emergence of a successor to Brezhnev as undoubted No. 1.

The tricky period begins with the struggle to be top dog. Rivals bidding for primacy seek the support of outside groups, and have to pay for it. In the past, the military has been the decisive outside group, and both Khrushchev and Brezhnev bought their support by signing on to programs for big military expansion.

At Vienna, President Carter will be trying to prevent a replay of this scenario. He is hoping to tilt the Soviet Union toward a long-term commitment in the direction of butter, not guns.

The president's tactic is to tie the Soviet military to SALT-2. For this purpose he has taken the unusual step of including Defense Secretary Harold Brown and the chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. David Jones, in the U.S. delegation to the Vienna talks. Their opposite numbers in the Soviet side would be Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov and chief of staff, Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov.

Crucial Figure

Gen. Ogarkov is the crucial figure. Apart from being the ranking Soviet military man, and a widely respected professional soldier, he was a senior adviser to the Soviet delegation negotiating the SALT agreement where he came to know Mr. Brown.

The Soviet response to President Carter's military gambit will provide the true test of Vienna. For the issue at the summit is not mainly between President Carter and President Brezhnev. The issue is whether Carter and Brezhnev together can engage the Soviet succession on behalf of a moderate foreign policy.

1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

How to Recycle the Past

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There are not many miraculous new ideas around here for solving the energy crisis, but there is one old idea that is beginning to get thoughtful consideration among some influential members of the executive branch, the Congress, and the private sector.

This is that the U.S. government should create a financing institution like the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of World War II days to help private industry produce 5 million barrels of synthetic oil a day — over 20 percent of our current needs — within the next five to 10 years.

A detailed memorandum of this proposal — prepared by Lloyd Cutler, a Washington lawyer and special ambassador of the Carter administration, Paul R. Ignatius, former secretary of the Navy, and Eugene M. Zuckert, a former member of the Atomic Energy Commission — is now being studied at the Department of Energy, the Office of Management and Budget and also in other concerned agencies of the executive branch and key committees of the Congress. A similar proposal has been published in the Wall Street Journal by Walt Rostow, former head of the National Security Council under President Johnson, and now a distinguished professor of economics and history at the University of Texas.

The Cutler-Zuckert-Ignatius memo makes the following points:

- Three months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December, 1941, 90 percent of the world's natural rubber came under enemy control. By the end of the war in 1945, 87 percent of the rubber consumed in the United States was synthetic, almost all of it produced in government-financed plants built by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and operated by private industry.
- "The long-run cost to the government of these programs," the memo says, "was negligible. Most of the government-owned World War II plants were sold to their private operators or others at prices that largely recouped their costs."
- The technology to create a government-private synthetic oil industry from such sources as coal, shale, tar sands, heavy oils and farm products is just as available now as the technology to establish a synthetic rubber industry was in the early days of the last world war.
- The question is whether we now have the will and the money, the authors suggest. Their preliminary cost estimates are formidable. The memo suggests that the one-time cost of producing each 1 million barrels of synthetic oil a day might run as high as $20 to $40 billion over the next five to 15 years — or $100 to $200 billion to achieve the goal of 5 billion barrels of synthetic a day.
- To carry out such a program, the United States should create a "Petroleum Reserve Corporation" with authority to design and execute the program, to issue bonds guaranteed by the U.S. government, to build new plants to be owned initially by the government and operated by private industry under leases or management agreements.

Bare Bones

This is merely the bare bones of the idea defined in much greater detail in the memorandum, but the reaction to it here is interesting. Since the latest flap over gas shortages and prices, the Congress is beginning to talk more coherently about the need for practical action to deal with the long-range security problems of depending on oil resources from the politically unstable area of the Middle East.

The House of Representatives is now considering an amendment to the Defense Production Act that would provide loan guarantees of $2 billion to increase domestic fuel production, but this clearly does not begin to deal with the magnitude of the problem.

The present administration's program, the memorandum points out, "relies primarily on savings from conservation and the increased output from domestic petroleum resources. The president estimates that the various conservation measures, . . . together with new domestic oil production resulting from decontrol, will provide savings of from 864,000 to 1,539,000 barrels a day." The memo goes on:

"Since we are using upwards of 20 million barrels a day — about half of it imported — we will still be heavily dependent upon foreign oil even if the program produces savings at the high end of the estimate. Substantial additional supplies can be obtained only if we undertake an expedited program to produce synthetic oil in sufficient quantities to provide the energy security the United States and its friends need in the critical period before solar and other energy applications are capable of making a full contribution . . ."

The authors of this memorandum also argue that their proposed program would have important psychological and economic advantages. It would, in their view, enable the government and the private sector to work together instead of bickering with one another to do something for the long-range security of the nation instead of doing without — to employ managerial, technological, engineering and organizing talent in the nation to achieve a productive rather than a restrictive result.

Division

"If present expectations of a natural or induced recession by late 1981 proved to be correct," it says, "the program would stimulate the capital goods and concentrated markets at the very time when stimulus would be helpful. . . . The public reception to such a program should be highly favorable. The right time to adopt it is now."

But there is a fundamental division within the Carter administration about facing the financial and also the political costs of such a program, between those who believe the fuel crisis is "the moral equivalent of war" and require dramatic wartime measures, and those who think the oil crisis is not all that serious and fear that such a program would be the political equivalent of defeat in the next presidential election. This is a big difference, and it is far from being resolved.

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International Opinion

Anglo-French Talks Go Well

Although they are not saying so publicly, the French are privately pleased to see a European-minded Conservative government in Britain, and Mrs. Thatcher's talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, by all accounts, went extremely well.

. . . It is clearly in everyone's interest that the Anglo-German-French relationship should run smoothly and constructively. . . .

There have been exceptions, like the European Monetary System, but it is a general rule of thumb in the [European Economic] Community that little gets done without the support of Britain, France and West Germany.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Critical View of Unctad

The month-long fifth session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development has ended in a fiasco. It was best summed up by what a U.S. delegate had to say, that philosphical differences borne of two centuries of experience cannot be wished away in two hours of negotiations.

But the developed countries hardly made serious efforts to bridge the gap. This was particularly apparent on the demand for structural change made by developing countries. If this most important plank of the conference had been conceded by the world's rich even partially, it would have gone a long way in easing the international economic situation in the years ahead.

The only plus point of the conference is the program to aid the least developed countries, among which are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, the Maldives and Afghanistan. The two-phase program provides evidence of sorts that the rich are not totally opposed to the development needs of the poor.

On the other hand, it can be argued that the promised assistance is no more than a method of dividing the Third World and weaken its collective stand.

After Unctad, the prospects on a new international economic order are bleak.

— From the Statesman (New Delhi).

Fallout of Muldergate

It was accepted by all that John Vorster indulged in no personal, as opposed to political, dishonesty and made no personal gain.

What he did was to cover up the misappropriation of funds by the Information Department when he was prime minister. Presumably this was because he feared its effect on the 1977 election. . .

There seems to have been a strong element of stupidity. For the rest, Muldergate, like Watergate, was exposed by a vigilant free press.

It would be tragic if an upshot, as seems possible, were to be the chaining of the news media in South Africa.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
June 9, 1904

NEW YORK — The New York Herald commented in an editorial: "The majority in Congress did not dare, of course, to grapple with subsidies on the eve of a presidential campaign. As the easiest way out, it created the committee of senators and representatives, and authorized it to appear in various ports and to perform the ancient farce of 'An Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Our Shipping.'" With a similar degree of enthusiasm for government efficiency, the Buffalo Courier declared: "The national expenses are immense, and so evidently is the national waste."

Fifty Years Ago
June 9, 1929

NEW YORK — Since Babe Ruth was taken to a hospital last week suffering from a "bad cold," many rumors about his condition have been rife. In a telephone conversation to Miller Huggins from his bed, the Bambino declared: "It's all the bunk, Miller. I ain't got anything but a cough and a sore chest, and my chest ain't as painful as it was. They can't count me out yet. I'll be back in a week to show them my heart is in the right place, and able to pump enough pressure to bust out a few more homers." Dr. Edward A. King, the Yankees' staff physician, could not be located at his office by any of the news services today.

Letters

Call for Coup

The Iranian nation cannot afford to await the natural downfall of the presently archaic and tyrannical rule of reactionary mullahs, and must act swiftly in order to preserve the country's future for the next generation.

It has become clear to everyone that democracy in its Western sense is neither wanted, nor indeed is it likely to work. As acting head of state, and commander of the military forces, Premier Mehdi Bazargan must quickly initiate a coup that would restore power to the secular and moderate middle class, thus getting rid of Iranian extremists, both left and right.

BIJAN MAJIDI.
London.

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Diplomat's Sobering Perception of Britain's Postwar Decline

RIS (IHT) — A detailed, insider's diagnosis of Britain's decline since World War II its shrinking prestige in contemporary Eusurfaced last week in the form of a lengthy h diplomatic dispatch obtained by the Britws magazine the Economist.

e far-ranging critique — and a call for dies in the form of more imaginative British cipation in the Common Market — corre- ls to the thinking of Prime Minister Marga- hatcher and her Conservative government, nentators say.

e Thatcher government apparently believes the unblinking account of Britain's comings will give a salutory jolt to British c opinion. The unusual leak of a secret doc- t — possibly in violation of Britain's Offi- ecrets Act — left British officials apparent- disturbed.

e author of the document is Sir Nicholas erson, 60, a career diplomat who has just named Britain's ambassador to the United s. He was ambassador to France until early year, and served as ambassador to West any from 1972 to 1975. Sir Nicholas' warn- of British decline was contained in what he ht was his last dispatch before retirement.

e thrust of his argument is that Britain l to recognize how successfully France and Germany, motivated by wartime destruc- gained ground economically in the 1950s 960s under strong leaderships. After miss- t on the Common Market's rising prosper- uring the 60s, Sir Nicholas says, Britain be- y entered the EEC in 1973, at a time of mic crisis, and its participation since has appeared half-hearted.

Lulled

anwhile British leaders, lulled by a belief s so-called "special relationship" with the d States, failed to see that Washington's st in that link waned as Britain drifted to riphery of European politics.

Nicholas urges Britain to change its for- policy to make more of its EEC member- n hopes that competition within the Com- Market will spur the British economy to d reforms.

e report was undoubtedly seen by Mrs. her's Foreign Secretary, Lord Peter Carr- n, when he took office last month and Sir Nicholas was asked to come out of ment to take the Washington posting.

cording to Leonard Downie Jr., the Lon- orrespondent of The Washington Post, the expressed by Sir Nicholas are so close to Thatcher's thoughts about Britain's decline d what needs to be done about it — that a radio commentator said Sir Nicholas ured to have "written himself a job applica-

the time he filed his analysis, Sir Nicholas eporting views that he expected would be pular with the former Labor government.

dispatch compares the failure of succes- ritish governments to tell the public "how itain's economy has fallen behind that of uropean neighbors" with "how little the governments of the 1930s did to enlight- e British people about the rise of Nazi any." Sir Nicholas has criticized the tend- of diplomats "to fudge the truth" because ht be unpopular.

ne excerpts from his dispatch, as published Economist:

NFIDENTIAL [to] The Rt Hon David , MP [from] British Embassy, Paris, March 979.

— Since Mr. Ernest Bevin made his plea a ation ago for more coal to give weight to his n policy our economic decline has been as to sap the foundations of our diplomacy. ersely, I believe that, during the same peri- uch of our foreign policy has been such as tribute to that decline. It is to the interac- of these defects, spanning my time in the n service, that this valedictory despatch is ed.

the immediate aftermath of the war we ued to rank as one of the great powers, tedly a long way behind the United States the Soviet Union but nevertheless at the table as them. . .But in the mid-1950s we still the strongest European power militari- l economically. We were also well ahead of ntinental countries in the development of ic energy.

s our decline since then in relation to our pean partners that has been so marked, so today we are not only no longer a world r, but we are not in the first rank even as a pean one. Income per head in Britain is for the first time for over 300 years, below n France. We are scarcely in the same eco- c league as the Germans or French. We of ourselves without shame as being one of ess prosperous countries of Europe. The osis for the foreseeable future is discourag- f present trends continue we shall be over- in GDP [gross domestic product] per head aly and Spain well before the end of the ury.

few figures tell the tale of our relative ne:

Comparative growth of gdp since 1954

(based on figures in US $ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	117	175
France	100	133	297
Germany	100	164	310

In 1954 French GDP was 22 percent lower than our own; German GDP was 9 percent lower. By 1977 French GDP was 34 percent higher, and German GDP 61 percent higher than ours.

gdp per capita (UK=100) since 1954

(based on figures in US $ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	100	100
France	93	103	141
Germany	93	121	146

Productivity (i.e., output per person employed) was about the same in Britain, France and West Germany in 1954, with Britain marginally highest. The following table shows how we have fallen behind since then.

Growth of productivity since 1954

(based on figures in US $ at 1970 prices and 1970 exchange rates)

	1954	1960	1977
Britain	100	116	168
France	100	131	266
Germany	100	140	277

Others will argue that the British way of life, with ingenuity and application devoted to leisure rather than to work, is superior to that elsewhere and is in any case what people want. I do not doubt this; nor do I question the agreeableness or quality of life in Britain or the tolerance of the British people. There is depth in our society that others have not achieved. This is inestimable — though it cannot be taken for granted. My purpose is to show how we are faring in relation to others and to suggest the possible effect on our lives of continuing decline.

You only have to move about Western Europe nowadays to realize how poor and unproud the British have become in relation to their neighbors. It shows in the look of our towns, in our airports, in our hospitals and in local amenities; it is painfullly apparent in much of our railway system, which until a generation ago was superior to the continental one.

. . .Nor does it [counterattack based on our recent reduction in inflation] touch the essential and long-term problem of productivity. Output per man-hour in manufacturing industry (in £ per hour) was as follows in 1977:

Britain	2.70
France	4.50
Germany	7.10

Having spent the past seven years in France and the Federal Republic of Germany I have been struck by certain comparisons.

Anyone serving abroad soon becomes aware of a lack of professionalism in British management. We have a different attitude toward a career in industry. In the Federal Republic — as indeed in Germany since the time of Bismarck — industry has tended to attract the best people, whereas in the United Kingdom those leaving school and university seem less prepared to make a career in industry than to join a merchant bank in the City of London or one of the public services.

It is partly a question of tradition and prestige but also one of finance. According to the latest figures, the average salary of a middle-grade manager, adjusted for taxes and differences in cost of living, is nearly twice as high in France and Germany as in the United Kingdom.

In France, industry for a long time did not attract the best people, a failure that was partly responsible for France's delayed industrialization. But there has been a remarkable change in outlook in the past quarter of a century, and the elite of the country, such as those who graduate from the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, move freely between the top ranks of government and industry. There is a certain parallelism here between France and America. . .

No Temptation

So far as the management of major capital projects by government is concerned, our vision appears limited and our purpose changeable, at any rate compared with France and Germany. This is particularly noticeable in transport. We started work on two large plans, the third London airport and the Channel tunnel, only to cancel both. To arrive nowadays at London Airport from a French or German airport is to be made immediately aware that our standards have slipped.

In trade-union structure, as in management, our present difficulties are rooted in the distant past; they do not arise from recent decisions and cannot be quickly or easily cured.

Neither Germany nor France has craft unions. Membership is based not on occupation but on the industry in which the person works. There is, therefore, no temptation for one craft in an industry to pursue its sectional interests at the expense of another or of the company as a whole. The number of trade unions in the two countries is much smaller than in the United Kingdom, as is the proportion of the work force belonging to them.

These features make it easier in France and Germany to negotiate settlements and to make them stick.

The paradox of the British labor scene at the present time is that, despite the contribution our unions have made toward a better safety record in our factories, their influence and ready resort to strike pressure have not secured better general employment conditions than in France and Germany: not only are real wages lower but hours of work are longer.

The following figures are telling:

	Percentage of labour force in trade unions	Numbers of days lost in industrial disputes in all industries and services (in thousands)	
		1957	1977
Britain	50	6,012	10,142
France	22	3,506	2,434
Germany	44	69	86

The Suez debacle in 1956 was a sudden eye-opener to the decline of British power in the eastern Mediterranean — as indeed it contributed to it. Our subsequent withdrawal from the Gulf — which as many predicted was followed by the loss of western influence over the price of oil — may have been inevitable at some stage, but it was precipitated by the devaluation crisis of 1967. Gen. de Gaulle was able to say the same year that the United Kingdom was too weak economically to be able to join the Common Market.

At the present time, although we still retain certain extra-European responsibilities, e.g., in Rhodesia and Cyprus, we are unable to influence events in the way we want because we do not have the power or will to do so. It is true that we may have a special relationship with America, and, based as this is upon certain shared traditions and responsibilities, it will continue.

But anyone who has followed American policy towards Europe closely over the past few years will know how much our role as Washington's European partner has declined in relation to that of Germany or France. France, in fact, over a period of nearly two decades, pursued a blatantly anti-American policy, but its importance to America is much greater now than at the beginning of that period, because of its economic strength.

As regards Europe, the fact must be faced that for the first time for centuries British policy cannot be based upon the prevention of any single power dominating the continent because, out of weakness, we would be unable to do this. For more than a decade after 1945 we held back from joining in schemes of greater European unity; we were confident of our superior strength in relation to our European neighbors, and we did not think that anything would succeed without us. Then when the others determined to go ahead on their own we found that we were unable to prevent them doing so or to shape what emerged in the way we wanted. For long we underestimated the economic prospects of our European neighbors and for even longer we overestimated our own strength and influence in relation to them.

2d Distinction

The recent intensification in the Paris-Bonn relationship owes a good deal to our economic weakness, as to our European diplomacy. President Giscard d'Estaing is not really very interested in us at the moment and gives the impression that Anglo-French relations only feature in his mind when the annual summit comes along. It is sometimes said in London that if only we pursued our interests in Europe as ruthlessly as the French did we would have a scoring rate as high as theirs. This is another example of how we overestimate our influence and our nuisance value: we do not count in Europe like the French; the other countries of the community know that they can get along quite well — some say better — without us as they have done for years.

But there is another distinction which I must make in parenthesis here. French policy is certainly hard-headed now, but there is more to it than that: it is constructive about Europe (e.g., direct elections, the European Council, the Three Wise Men) which makes the ruthlessness both more effective and more acceptable to the rest of the community. . .

But the facts of our decline are too well known for us to be able to persuade foreign observers that there is really little wrong with our industrial scene. Indeed we harp on our poverty to justify our plea for budgetary changes in the community. In France we have come nowadays to be identified with malaise as closely as in the old days we were associated with success. In many public statements Britain is mentioned as a model not to follow if economic disaster is to be avoided. . .

We had every Western European government ready to eat out of our hand in the immediate aftermath of war. For several years our prestige and influence were paramount and we could have stamped Europe as we wished. Jean Monnet and others on the continent had originally hoped to build a European economic union around the nucleus of a Franco-British union.

He sensed that London did not really believe that the idea would come off, and that in any case their fears of supranationality would deter them. He was correct in his analysis. . .

Futhermore, as the center and right came to power in France and West Germany in the late 1940s, the ideal of a socialist Europe, for which there had been enthusiasm in the Labor Party, looked impracticable. Continental socialists continued to favor progress towards European union and this difference in outlook came to be an important cause of the gap that has existed ever since between them and the Labor party. . .

In the mid-1950s we refused to participate in the creation of a European Defense Community, a decision that was largely responsible for its stillbirth, and that led as compensation to the formation of the West European Union with heavy obligation to maintain a specific number of British troops in Germany. It should be emphasized here that this dispatch does not attempt to deal with the defense aspects of our policy. We have certainly benefited militarily from close collaboration with the United States: and notwithstanding our economic weakness we have continued to play a highly important defense role in Western Europe, the political implications of which cannot be overestimated. . .

By 1960 the British government was seeking ways of bringing about a close association with the Six and we then made our application to join the community, mainly for political — and as so often in postwar British foreign policy, for contradictory political — reasons.

We were worried that instability in France and Germany might cause the community to disintegrate; we were also concerned that if the community prospered and achieved the promised cohesion it would become something from which we would not want to be excluded, particularly as the United States would be inclined to regard it as its main partner in Europe. When, after de Gaulle's vetoes and further knocking at the door we were eventually admitted to the community, our policy toward it did not smack of wholehearted commitment even after the overwhelming referendum. . .

New Footing

We do not seem to have grasped that relations between France and Germany, the central equation of Europe, were now on a new footing:. . .for the first time for nearly a century and a half the two countries were quits at last and both had a similar purpose in extricating themselves from national humiliation. After 1945 our ethos was quite different, but the foundations of our national life were far from sound. Although we were victorious we were only marginally victorious: we did not have the spur that defeat might have provided, nor did we have the strength with which victory should have endowed us.



Sir Nicholas Henderson

Because we had survived the war intact we did not realize fully the motives or strength of the European search for unity. We underestimated the recovery powers of the continental countries and the great boost that could be given to their industrial development by membership of a common market. We overlooked one of the prime lessons of our own history, that we had been able to spearhead the industrial revolution in the 18th century, not because of our size — we only had a third of the population of France — but because, at a time when the countries of the continent were fragmented by internal tolls and tariff barriers, we were the biggest single market in Europe. We did not perceive fully how the Commonwealth would evolve and the reduced political and economic role that we would have in it. . .

As regards the American connection, the paradox has been that since the early days of peace the American government was promoting the cause of European unity. Monnet had extremely close contacts in the United States and there is evidence that it was the Americans themselves who stimulated the ideas that led to the Schuman plan. Yet, as already indicated, one of Britain's hesitations about Europe arose from its fear that participation in plans for greater European integration would lead to a loosening of London's special relationship with Washington. . .

Whatever the reasons behind them, our decisions in these years undoubtedly had an adverse effect upon our economy. We continued for too long to try to play a world role and failed to cut our coat according to our cloth. The prime minister was saying as lately as July, 1965, that "our frontiers are on the Himalayas." In consequence we were overextended financially and then when the realities of our economic weakness became inescapable we had to draw our horns in precipitously. By excluding ourselves from the organization of the Six that drew up the Treaty of Rome we deprived ourselves of the chance of fashioning the organization at the outset to suit our interests. . .

During the 1960s, the six signatories of the Treaty of Rome were able to develop their trade with each other and to create a large and sophisticated market. We had to content ourselves with continuing to trade in our traditional markets. We missed the opportunity, in the heyday before the rise in oil prices, to intensify our trade with Europe on the scale achieved by the original Six; no less important, British industry did not, at a time when it could have survived and profited by it, have to undergo the disciplines of a single highly competitive market. This has meant that Britain has not paid the same attention as its European partners to the development of high-technology products, or to the application of the latest technology to conventional production.

Half-Heartedness

Twenty years ago we were ahead of France and Germany in many high technologies; but our leads have been whittled away, perhaps most startingly in civil nuclear power. . .The French and Germans have tended to go in for meeting a growing demand for equipment that sells on technology, quality and reliability rather than on price. . .

The half-heartedness of Britain's political commitment to Europe is reflected in a similar lack of total involvement by British industrialists in meeting the requirements of the highly competitive continental market.

World economic conditions have been particularly difficult during the years that we have been members of the community. The community itself has been under severe strain and has been searching about for means of increasing its cohesion in the face of a world outside becoming colder and colder. The policies we have pursued toward it, or rather the style of our diplomacy, have not been a contribution to this task. Renegotiation distracted the European community for nearly 18 months from what should have been its prime task of coping with the oil-price crisis; nor did it do anything substantial to correct the financial problems of our membership.

It is impossible to say with any precision how much membership of the community could have helped us if our commitment to it had been more wholehearted. Our entry coincided with a world recession which we, largely as a result of our own earlier policies, were less able to withstand than our new partners. But there is no doubt that our general stance in the community has made us look an uncooperative member, with inevitable results. In areas where we should stand to benefit, e.g., regional development and the social fund, the rewards for Britain have been less than we hoped. On points where we have an excellent case, such as the CAP [Common Agricultural Program] and the budget, we are listened to with less sympathy than our arguments deserve. And when we stand aside, as in the EMS [European Monetary System], there is a natural tendency for the other eight to think in terms of going ahead without us.

Even the most pessimistic account of our decline contains grounds for hope. The fact that France and the Federal Republic of Germany have managed to achieve such progress in so relatively short a time shows what can be done if there is the necessary will and leadership. Anybody who remembers the state of affairs in those countries in the decade following the war and compares it with the present day must conclude that nothing in a country's future is inevitable and that everything depends upon the national purpose. . . But a considerable jolt is going to be needed if a lasting attenuation of civic purpose and courage is to be averted. North Sea oil should provide the material impulse, just as coal did two centuries ago. There are human elements that favor us compared with others: our political stability and the absence of that tendency to explosion that could always afflict France. . .

Conclusions

I should like to end with three conclusions based on the years I have spent at the end of my career in France and Germany and comparing their present situations with ours.

First, if we are to defend our interests in Europe there must be a change in the style of our policy towards it. This does not mean giving things up or failing to assert our rights and requirements. It does mean, however, behaving as though we were fully and irrevocably committed to Europe. . .

There is certainly an acute problem ahead over our net budgetary contribution to the community. We have been hardly done by here. We are not going to find an easy solution whatever we do. So far as money is concerned the community is imbued with a spirit of grasp and take. But there is only one way to go about it if we are to hope to get our way, and that is to have a heart-to-heart talk with the leaders of the other eight countries on the basis that we are unreserved and constant members interested in the fortunes of the community as a whole. To issue a warning of withdrawal if we do not get our way would not help our community partners believe that we would have more to lose than they by our withdrawal.

Secondly, viewed from abroad, it looks as though the facts of our present circumstances are not universally recognized in Britain. The British people do not give the impression that they are fully aware of how far Britain's economy has fallen behind that of our European neighbors or of the consequences of this upon living standards. Naturally people are conscious that they are better off now than 25 years ago but they may not know to what extent others in Europe have done much better or of the effects needed to reverse the trend. . .

In this fact-facing exercise the authorities may have a role to play so as to ensure that the public do not remain in ignorance of something that is a matter of national concern. It is impossible for anyone of my generation to forget how little the British government of the 1930s did to enlighten the British people about the rise of Nazi Germany. The needs today are certainly of a different kind but there does seem to be a responsibility upon government to prevent people being unaware of something that will certainly one day affect their future. There is also a task of explaining the [European] community to the British public rather than making it the scapegoat for our ills.

Finally, and as a corollary to this process of enlightenment, there would appear to be a need at the present time to do something to stimulate a sense of national purpose, of something akin to what has inspired the French and Germans over the past 25 years. No doubt the sort of patriotic language and flag-waving of former times is inappropriate for us today.

The revival of Germany has not owed anything to that kind of stimulus. But nevertheless the Germans have felt motivated by the dire need to rise from the ashes in 1945, and they have had to recover from their past politically too. Hence the dogged devotion to democracy that the Germans have shown since the war and the obligation that every one of them feels to make a contribution to economic, as well as political, recovery. Reaching out from their traditional Bismarckian policy of trying to balance East and West, the Germans have now identified their cause with commitment to the West.

The French on the other hand have found their national revival in a more traditional appeal to patriotism. They started at the bottom of the pit but it has not only been de Gaulle who has played on the need to overcome the country's sense of defeat and national humiliation. Giscard d'Estaing is no less ready to play on chauvinistic chords.

These then are the words with which I would like to end my official career, and if it is said that they go beyond the limits of an ambassador's normal responsibilities I would say that the fulfillment of these responsibilities is not possible in Western Europe in the present uncertain state of our economy and of our European policy.

Over Inadequate Dowry

Burning of Indian Brides Alleged

By Sanjoy Hazarika

EW DELHI, June 7 (AP) — Indian women leaders have begun campaigning against outlawed dowry system, a tradition still iced here despite charges that it results in urder of hundreds of young women annu- y dissatisfied husbands and in-laws.

'omen are not for burning," chanted 150 nstrators last weekend outside the home of w Delhi family accused of fatally burning a bride. The family refused to come out alk to the protesters.

ppal Singh and Tarvinder Kaur were mar- in December. In the tradition of Indian ies, the 24-year-old bride moved into the of her husband's parents.

e told police just before she died two weeks hat she was watching television when her er-in-law crept up behind her and doused ith kerosene and her sister-in-law set her e. The woman, her sari in flames, rushed of the room and collapsed. Neighbors ered the flames with a blanket and her in- took her to a hospital where she died.

Charges Denied

lice said that Mrs. Singh accused her in- of burning her because they did not consid- r dowry adequate. She said that she had subjected to weeks of threats, abuse and e.

Mr. Singh's family denied the charges and said that the woman was not watching television but was cooking when her sari caught fire.

Her parents had given the bridegroom the equivalent of $2,500 in cash, a motor scooter, a television set, a refrigerator and gold jewelry. The police said the dead woman's family reported that Mr. Singh's parents demanded more money.

Police are still investigating and have not made any arrests.

"Hundreds of young girls are burned or beaten to death every year by their husbands and mothers-in-law over the issue of dowry," said Suman Krishan Kant, head of the Women's Grievances Society.

'Flabby, Spineless'

She said recently that the number of women burned to death in the Indian capital has increased in the last three years. The 1975 figure of 350 had doubled by last year.

She acknowledged that some deaths were genuine accidents. But she said the most common explanation given by in-laws is the one the Singhs gave — the bride's sari — caught fire while she was cooking.

Although banned by law, the dowry system is widely practiced with the bride's family giving cash and gifts to the groom and his family. The amount a bridegroom can get varies from area to area and depends on his qualifications, job and family status.

"An engineer with a degree from an American university may be worth as much as $50,000, but a gradnate from an Indian college may have to be content with $2,000," Mrs. Kant said.

The anti-dowry law is "flabby and spineless," she said. The maximum penalty for demanding a dowry is six months in jail and a $625 fine. She wants this raised to five years in prison and $1,250 fine, and she wants a declaration of wedding gifts required on tax returns.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government says that it is considering strengthening the law and has barred public servants from "accepting, taking or abetting dowry."

A member of the government said recently that only nine complaints of bride burnings in New Delhi were investigated and continued for further action in the last three years.

Mrs. Kant said that the grooms' families bribe police. New Delhi Police Chief J.N. Chaturvedi denied this. "Our real problem is that not enough witnesses are prepared to come forward with evidence," he said.

He said few bride deaths are solved but blamed the social system. "Unless society accepts the fact that dowry is wrong, how much can law or lawmakers do?" he asked.



Associated Press

Women demonstrate recently in New Delhi against family accused of burning a bride because her dowry was small.

Exhibitions

Paris-Moscow Art Links Explored

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, June 8 (IHT) — "Paris-Moscou 1900-1930," which will run until Nov. 5 at the Centre Pompidou, before opening in Moscow next year, is the monumental product (2,500 items) of close cooperation between the Beaubourg staff and the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

The point of the whole thing, as in the earlier shows "Paris-New York" and "Paris-Berlin," is to highlight the interaction of the arts in every form in either capital and to familiarize the Paris public with what was going on outside France during a given period.

The concept of such exhibitions is definitely valid, although visiting it has something like the effect of a full day's shopping on the legs, and roughly the equivalent of a full semester's credit in art history if one absorbs even half of what is presented.

It presents the visitor not only with specimens of the fine arts that pinpoint various forms of cross-influence, but also sections devoted to the theater, photography, literature, architecture and urbanism, interior decoration, music and (in the present case) Agitprop, or revolutionary propaganda.

Period of Change

For Russia, even more than for France, the period chosen was one of convulsive change and brainstorming, a bursting-out of feudal patterns that led to a period of fantastic productivity until a new frost set in during the second half of the 1920s. It is a period, too, that has much to commend it even when its production was grotesque by modern standards and its thoughts those of a still naive adolescence. Effective brainstorming is not compatible with measured appraisal, and much of what is presented here is still a challenge to our minds.

The shift in architecture and the decorative arts from the elegant or the ostentatious to the practical and economical, both in Russia and in France, are obvious results of social and political considerations. One may applaud the considerations and still regard their application as disastrous. Functional furniture, "machines for living" (Le Corbusier's definition of a house), Rodchenko's "modern" and obviously uncomfortable worker's club all raise questions with which we have hardly begun to come to terms.

And because of this everything was going much too fast, not for the artists, naturally, but for a large sector of the Russian people. Banality triumphed in the '20s and banality, said the poet Isaac Babel, "is synonymous with the counter-revolution." Babel, for such good words and others was murdered by Stalin. But it is too convenient to blame Stalin (whose name was found only once in the catalog index) for whatever went wrong with the huge elan liberated by the revolution.

Perspective

In his book on the European witch-craze of the 16th and 17th centuries, and bearing in mind all the major persecutions of our history — the Jews under the Catholic kings, the Huguenots in France, the Jews again under Hitler — H.R. Trevor-Roper sets such things in perspective: "Great massacres may be commanded by tyrants, but they are imposed by peoples . . . Afterwards, when the mood has changed, or when the social pressure, thanks to the blood-letting, no longer exists, the anonymous people slinks away, leaving public responsibility to the preachers, the theorists and the rulers who demanded, justified and ordered the act.

All this, obviously enough, does not come through in the exhibition, nor in the catalog, in which the articles written by Soviet contributors avoid the whole issue with the careful gentility of a maiden lady attempting to describe an act of public indecency. What really happened and what really counts is mostly kept under shrouds and the shrouds are carefully described and scientifically analyzed.

But it would be unfair to expect more from people whose entire careers are based on the intuitive avoidance of taboos. The biggest taboo of all is that although the Soviet Union ceased being a revolutionary country in the vital and creative sense sometime in the '20s, although it entered then into a tunnel of conformity in which but few exceptions shine, although it has become one of the leading counter-revolutionary moral forces in the world, this fact must not be recognized, nor must one acknowledge that the leading creative artists left the Soviet Union because of this. An exception was Malevitch, who stuck it out and whose later writings and paintings have consequently until recently been totally suppressed and still remain for the most part inaccessible.

The point would hardly need to be dwelt upon were it not that such critical observations are conveniently brushed aside as anti-Soviet, whereas they are aimed at the powers that quelled the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of adventure, of the wild hypotheses of pure innovation and inquiry that were so obviously present in the early years after the revolution, and so obviously absent thereafter.

The French cannot be blamed for going along with this to the extent that they depend on their Soviet counterparts for artifacts, and to the extent that they are eager to establish normal relationships with their Soviet colleagues and to favor exchanges that may help wear down the mindless obscurantism to which too many passages of the catalog so obviously attest.

The show remains a well documented presentation of cross-influences — within limits. It is often pedantic where pedantry is a safe refuge from truth and life. It is conveniently factual where fact allows one to eschew subjective evidence, the testimony of human experience and sensitivity, and to muzzle the small, still voice of intuition.

Nonetheless it represents a breakthrough of sorts by taking the Russians out of their cultural ghetto for the first time in ages and presenting them, with their dazzling accomplishments, their international relevance in the past, and their desperate provincialism and irrelevance in the present. The Russians, in turn, if they were authentically the dialectical thinkers that their reference to Marx should make them, would take advantage of the contradiction and the criticism they are bound to encounter in order to reach a higher synthesis. Instead, one can only fear that they will go back to their ghetto with the comforting thought that although they have to be careful about criticism from within, they need pay no attention to criticism from without.



Dimitri Moor's 1921 poster at Paris show calls for help.

On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — A new ballet program that opens June 9 will bring the first performance at the Paris Opera of Maurice Bejart's "Life," with Jean Babilee and Elisabeth Platel, which had its world premiere recently during the Bejart company's New York season. Also new to the Opera troupe will be Bejart's "Serait-ce la mort?" set to Strauss' "Four Last Songs," with Florence Clerc, Dominique Khalfouni, Noella Pontois, Claude de Vulpian and Michael Denard in principal roles. Other ballets on the program are Bejart's "Bolero," in its version for male principal dancer, with the role shared by Jorge Donn and Jean-Pierre Franchetti. The program is completed by Kenneth MacMillan's "Song of the Earth." Stewart Kershaw will conduct. Other performances are scheduled for June 14, 16, 23, July 6, 11, 14 and 19.

* * *

PARIS — The 16th Festival du Marais opens June 11 with a performance of Oscar Wilde's "Salome" at the Hotel d'Aumont, given by the Groupe Experimental Theatre in a staging by Francois Bertot and choreography by Joseph Russillo. The festival, which continues to July 13 at indoor and outdoor sites in the Marais section of Paris, includes a concert program concentrating on French music from 1789 to 1914, jazz, cafe theater, poetry readings and art exhibitions. (68 Rue Francois-Miron, Paris 4.)

* * *

FRANKFURT — Janacek's "Jenufa" will be given a new production by the Frankfurt Opera, with the first performances scheduled for July 8 and 11, in a staging by Alfred Kirchner with sets and costumes by Marco Arturo Marelli. Michael Gielen will conduct a cast headed by June Card, Sona Cervena, Maria Kouba, Danica Mastilovic, William Cochran, John Stewart and Bodo Schwanbeck.

The Art Market

Glass Bowl Fetches Record £572,000

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, June 8 (IHT) — The two-day sale of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Constable-Maxwell's collection of ancient glass, which took place at Sotheby's on Monday and Tuesday, was memorable if only for one extraordinary item — a bowl with a hemispherical body and outcurving lip that sold for £572,000, or $1.14 million. This is the world record for any piece of glass and is likely to remain so for years to come.

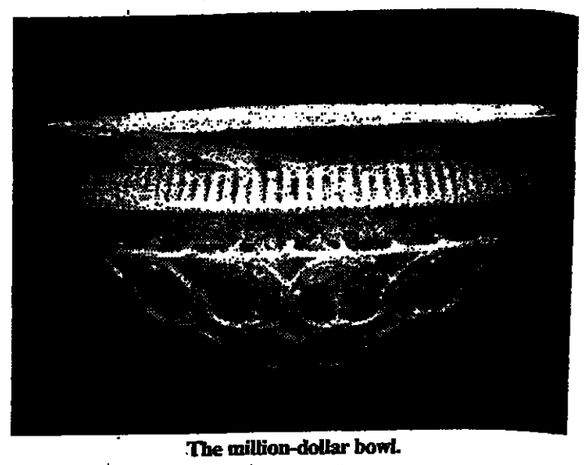
There are special reasons for such a small work of art — 10 centimeters high — to reach such a huge price. One is that it is miraculous for such a fragile piece to have come down in comparatively good condition. The body of the bowl is enclosed within a cage-like network of tangent circular rings and lotus petals, all converging toward a central ring that is gone. None of the glass vessels on record that once had a comparable network of tangent rings have survived except in fragmentary condition.

Technically, the piece represents a remarkable feat. It is now believed that glasses of this class were made by cutting and grinding a thick blank of cast or blown glass. They must have been rare even in their own time. Aesthetically, the object deserves to be considered one of the great masterpieces of the ancient world.

Less Obvious

The origin and period of the piece is less obvious than is suggested by the catalog, which calls it "Roman." I believe it is more likely to be Middle Eastern. There is some reason for considering the possibility of an Iranian provenance, or it could have been made in Syria under Iranian influence. The profile of the bowl, with its outer cage and flange, follows that of a standard type of Iranian bronze vessel in Achemenid times. The shape of the inner wall, a hemispherical cup with outcurving lip, compares with that of Iranian silver pieces made under the Parthian dynasty, in the second or first century B.C.

The highly characteristic pattern of tangent rings of decreasing diameter as they near the bottom finds only one parallel that has not been considered in the literature so far. It may be seen on a famous



The million-dollar bowl.

bowl made in Sasanian times, possibly in the sixth century, which is traditionally called Solomon's cup and is supposed to have been sent by the Caliph Harun al-Rashid to Charlemagne.

Whatever the final conclusion, the least that can be said is that a phenomenal price was paid for a marvelous object whose provenance has not been firmly elucidated.

Objects of a unique and extraordinary character within their own category tend to go far beyond their highest presale estimates. The bowl is rumored in the trade to have been bought for $50,000 or £25,000 within the last 15 years or so. That is indeed the price that a high-powered dealer might have put on such a piece in the 1960s. Minutes before Monday's session, Sotheby's experts were saying that they were confident that the bowl would fetch something like half a million dollars. They certainly never dreamed that this figure would be more than doubled.

This was repeated on a smaller scale with the second-most important piece, a yellowish green bowl with molded designs carrying the signature of a glassmaker called Aristeas. Only one other piece signed by the artist has been recorded. The Constable-Maxwell bowl, a tiny thing 6 centimeters high by 6.7 in diameter, the rim showing two repairs, nevertheless soared to £82,500. Scholars agree that Aristeas, despite his Greek name, worked in Syria. The work, far removed from the art of Greece which did not prevent the catalog from referring to the piece as Roman.

Indeed, the second fact emphasized by the Constable-Maxwell sale is that our knowledge of glass is sketchy. More than 90 percent of the pieces in the trade, and therefore of those that eventually reach museums, come from uncontrolled excavations. The overwhelming majority, these days, arrive from Syria and the surrounding territories that were historically and culturally part of it.

On Tuesday the two tiles in the Constable-Maxwell sale made £1,100 and £880. In April, a better example from the Chalcair collection formed in Lebanon was sold at Drouot Rive Gauche as "Roman 4-5th c." for one-third the lowest London figure.

The ancient-glass market is an unpredictable than any other sector of the art market.

Despite the care with which estimates had been established by Sotheby's experts, prices were driven far above the highest estimate — and far below the lowest. The brilliant success of the sale was determined by the handful of splendid and rare objects that excited museum and foundation curators the world over.

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Self-portrait of Georgio de Chirico, 1920.

Metaphysical Imprint

Venice

aphysical Painting, Palazzo assi, Campo San Samuele 31, Venice, until July 15.

etaphysical painting was an art ement which, though it lasted ore than a decade, left a deep int and influenced much that wed in modern art.

he word "metaphysical" here is strictly tied to the Aristotelian, osophical term, but rather aphysical painting, by willfully ing real objects into "unreal" ngs, into scenery unrelated and ign to them, meant to conjure a world full of soundings, ses, inexplicable connections.

he views stretching into the dis- e are sun-bright and Mediter- an, yet chilly, the air between des and towers and over Italian squares striped with lacquer k shadow hang as stiff and he- as if made from iron. Fleet- as if seen for an instant from corner of one's eye, a train is departing, a child is running , but otherwise there is no ement. The columns, the k-eyed stone gods, the Fer- e pastries, the sawdust-filled nequins, the blackboards and in flags, lie sunning themselves m seless static stage, acting n unsettling story.

he metaphysical work seems ne . . . but also gives the im- sion that something else was t to happen . . . as if other bols . . . were about to enter square of the canvas," wrote rgio de Chirico, the metaphysi- ainter par excellence.

he son of Italian parents, he born in Greece in 1888 and last year in Rome at the age of When he studied art in Munich, became familiar with the etch- of the symbolist Klinger, and ired the moody scenery of the Romantic Boecklin, nostalgic for the long-lost antique, and was able to visit further examples of the Greek splendors he grew up with in the Bavarian museums. At the same time, all about him a great turmoil was changing conventional art. While, before World War I, the first tremors of German Expressionism, Fauvism, Constructivism, and Futurism were felt in Europe, de Chirico, together with his brother Savinio (whose original name was Andrea de Chirico) after their many youthful wanderings, feeling they must claim their Italian heritage, enlisted.

The show in Venice begins with de Chirico's mentors, Klinger and Boecklin, of the first a series of etchings on the travels of a ghostly glove, of the second an oil, prettily idyllic, and not typical of his dark romantic brooding.

These are followed by oils from de Chirico's best period: tightly massed towers throwing knife-sharp shadows — the marble torsos, bananas, hieroglyphs on slates preserved in a glassy air — painted with a rude sign-painter's stroke, in machine-oil blacks, blue-greens and freight-car reds, all the pungent, melodramatic colors of the oleograph rendered with a deliberate swagger and sardonic force. A series of portraits, of self and others, eyeballs and fingers so strongly modelled and protruding as to be almost grotesque, are of a hallucinatory acid clarity.

This is the kernel of the exhibition. Its other high point is the Morandi room with its series of "boxes" filled with odd objects in finely tuned balance, ending with one still life worth the whole show, in a new and final direction, in mild and milky colors, sternly and poetically confirming all the material world before us.

— EDITH SCHLOSS

Around the Galleries

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London

Tate '79, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1, until fall.

At last the extensions begun at the Tate in 1972 are complete, doubling the former space. Most of the space is devoted to the display of work from the permanent collections. The first 20 galleries are given over to the historical British collection, from 16th-century portraiture of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (c. 1850-1875), a collection richly augmented in this past week by a gift from Paul Mellon's personal collection of 30 British sporting paintings, including two by the greatest of horse painters, George Stubbs. The other 40 galleries cover the modern collection — British, American and European art, from French Impressionism to minimal, conceptual, and absolutely up-to-the-minute work. Highlights include Gallery 27 North — British Figurative Art 1940-1979; Gallery 37 — British Visionary Art and the styles developed from Cubism; Galleries 40 and 41 — International Abstraction to 1939, and Galleries 56-57 — Abstract Expressionism and Post-Painterly Abstraction, which has prime examples of Gorky, Pollock, de Kooning, Rothko, Newman, Still, Guston, Stella, Louis, Noland and Motherwell.

* * *

Anne Redpath, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to June 16.

This is a small retrospective of 20 works by the late Anne Redpath (1895-1965) ranging from an early oil portrait of one of her artist sons to a 1963 oil of "Buildings in Amsterdam" and including the masterly Mediterranean painting, "Houses on a Hill."

* * *

Gregory Fink, Chande Gallery, 5-6 Cork Street, London W1, to June 19.

English by birth, Brazilian by training and domicile, Fink, still in his early 30s, has perfected for himself a medium of gold leaf and bitumen, heightened with color, suitable to his personal visions. The recent works, considerably influenced by Oriental art, exploit to the full the value of black and gold in dramatically lighting moments of still silence between movements.

* * *

Helmuth Rieck, Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London SW3, to June 22.

Working in oil on small postcard-sized cards, this young (born 1952) German artist paints dreamlike landscapes — based on photographs, but which "reflect the elements omitted by the photographer" — of Germany, Italy, Wales, India and Mexico.

* * *

Lionel Grimston Fawkes (1849-1931), J.L.W. Bird at Morton Morris, 32 Bury Street, St. James's, London SW1, to June 22.

Under the title "Thrice Happy Isles," this is a collection of more than 100 drawings and watercolors of the West Indies, executed by Fawkes when he was aide-de-camp to the commander of the Caribbean forces in the 1870s. Though officially an amateur, Fawkes brought to bear on his themes the professional eye which 20 years later caused him to be appointed professor of military topography at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

* * *

Csato, Chastenet European Arts, 17 Eccleston Street, London SW1, to June 23.

Hungarian-born, German-trained, Paris-based Csato, once a student of Archipenko, Feininger and Klee, is represented in his third London one-man show by a collection of fine, predominantly gray-and-white abstractions of much elegance and finesse.

* * *

The Medal: Mirror of History, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to Sept. 9.

Since the Renaissance the medallion and the plaque have been in the forefront of historical commemoratives. This comprehensive loan show of 500 works begins with the complete medalic oeuvre of Pisanello (c.1380-1455) through the medals of Matsys, Duerer, and Hilliard; European political and religious specimens of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the American War of Independence, to Art Nouveau, Symbolism and the vast range of contemporary work by such sculptors as the British Kormis and Frink, the Japanese Kakuyama, the French Bezombes, the Spaniard Lopez Hernandez and the Italian Rizzi.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Brussels

Lacquered Objects, Auditorium Hamoir, Avenue Hamoir, Brussels, through June.

This exhibition consists of about 160 lacquered objects. European lacquer work is included, mostly painted with 18th-century artifice, ladies in impeccable decollete, cherubs with the regulation overfed look, elegant portraits; there are scenes of bucolic carnival fun in Bruegel style, as the Belgian town of Spa was once a center for lacquer work using wood from a nearby forest that resembled that grown in the Far East. Some achieve real distinction, but on the whole decorated snuffboxes and the rest have less pictorial refinement and interest than, say, an Oriental opium-pipe case or the handsome picnic set from Japan complete with rice-wine flask.

* * *

Bogaert, Galerie Presences, 423 Avenue Louise, to June 11.

More of Bogaert's mansions, graciously placed in greenery, each with a note of mystery in Magritte style but managing to avoid the stigma of imitation. Houses have candles burning in far corners, rampant foliage rearing up menacingly between facade and fence, sit dramatically on sea or rock-strewn desert with no visible means of support; his architectural concepts stem from a real sense of fantasy, but here and there only just sidestep a fairy-castle effect.

* * *

Brabant Fauvism, Studio Passage 44, Brussels, to June 24.

The Belgian province of Brabant produced a crop of native artists all inspired by the Paris wave of Fauves. Not many ever gained more than a national reputation, although some claim Ensor as a forerunner of the group. None of Ensor's feel for color seems to have rubbed off on the Brabant artists. Their palettes are restrained by Fauve criteria though some, Rik Wouters and Ferdinand Schirrer outstandingly, have a brighter, lighter hand. George Creten's portraits of women have a sophisticated sensuality in the Fauve current; de Kat's portraits of a woman, "La Cocotte," catches pertness and a touch of insolent decadence. His painting of a friend and fellow artist, Medard Maertens, has strong links with German Expressionism.

* * *

Peter Schmidt, Galerie Paul Ide, 41 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to June 12.

An artist with clear, instantly evident talent shows muted reposeful watercolors, lavender, beige, cream, smoke gray, that blend with his cool still lifes, the absolute simplicity of subject set off by his effortless sense of composition and sureness of hand with color and form. A room with a door opening out on to a balcony, a glimpse of sea beyond, austere in its understated color and rigorous avoidance of surreal fancy, has an intense and concentrated appeal to the eye and the emotions. A cream jug of lilies, a row of peaches with tall black stalks, a table sprinkled with a few homely objects, all take on a kind of secret depth.

In the same gallery, two Belgian artists who have drawn Brussels, each in his own fashion, show aspects of the city, its monuments, gardens, daily life. Capitan peoples his paintings with market vendors, cafe groups, passers-by, participants, picking out here and there a head to halo and drawing them in sharper focus as portraits of real people. His treatment is deliberately soft-edge and hesitant, a move away from his earlier period of realistic and enticingly painted trains and tramps. Bellor has a surreal outlook and likes to spring a surprise or two, like his painting of the robed, recumbent martyr apparently horizontal in space, whose bronze effigy actually forms part of a group sculpture in the Grand'Place that serves as a touchstone for superstitious tourists in search of good luck, and his carefully detailed painting of the closed doors of the Palais de Justice, the towering Brussels landmark, which are a real revelation as they are always seen open only with the carving hidden.

— RONA DOBSON

Paris

Patterning Painting, American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris 14, to June 30.

Where there's a will, there's a way. It is an article of the American Artistic Creed that nothing is significant if it is not a statistical fact. But an art movement is. A painter cannot be significant. That would be undemocratic, and since our passion is democratic, our logic must follow. As a result, although there have been no new art movements anywhere in the world for some years now — and isn't it refreshing! — some resourceful dealers are now trying to concoct one that will persuade the buying public that this is indeed something significant and that it is safe (and profitable) to follow the herd.

The new movement: patterning painting. A critic (John Perreault) Has gravely explained that this is an art with feminist (because derived from patchwork), neo-Dadaist (because referring to wallpaper "and other unfairly despised forms of decoration") and mystical (because of inherent "defocusing of pinpoint consciousness necessary to grasp all-over systems of repeats") connotations. Be that as it may, we have here some pretty works (Miriam Schapiro), some definitly ugly but "important," if we are to believe our dealer friends (Robert Zakanitch), and some middle grounds like the works of Tony Robbin that are somewhere between patchwork and constructivism.

If calling this a movement contributes to the happiness and mental comfort of the buyer it would be unkind to quibble about it. I shall quibble nonetheless because synthetic movements breed stupid certainties and spare everyone the trouble of thinking for himself. Works on show here should be viewed for their individual merits. That's all there is to see.

* * *

George Grosz, Galerie Negru, 40 Rue Mazarine (courtyard), Paris 6, to June 30.

Drawings mostly, two watercolors and some lithographs from the various periods of Grosz' life, but concentrating on the '20s in Germany. A good selection of this artist who was at his best when fired by hatred.

— MICHAEL GIBSON

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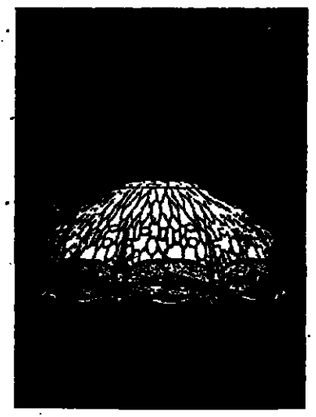
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg Prev Close
39½	29½	ACF	2.24		6.6	7	32	33¾	33¼	33¾		
23¾	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.8	7	196	16	15⅝	16	+	⅛
32⅝	13	AM Intl	.28		1.9	6	723	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+	1⅜
14⅜	8⅜	APL	1		9.4		22	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—	⅛
48⅞	33⅜	ARA	1.64		4.6	7	24	35¾	35½	35½		
31¾	19¾	ASA	1.40		5.1		207	27½	27½	27¾		
14⅜	8½	ATO	.48		4.4	4	31	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—	⅛
40	29½	AbbtLb	1		3.1	12	244	33¾	33¼	33¾	—	⅜
23¾	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		6.2	5	39	19⅜	19½	19½		
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.84		1.8	6	19	4	3⅞	3⅞		
13	10⅝	AdmEx	1.28e		12.		168	11⅜	11	11		
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e		3.8	7	28	5¼	5⅛	5¼		
32⅛	28⅜	AdmoLf	s1.80		5.6	5	707	32	31½	31⅝		
26¾	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20		5.2	4	84	23½	22⅞	22⅝	—	⅛
4	2	Aileen					29	2¾	2¾	2¾	—	⅛
31⅜	23½	AirPrd	.60		2.1	9	340	28½	28¼	28½	+	½
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1		4.6	10	5	22	21⅞	21⅞	—	⅛
15⅞	11½	Alzono	.80		6.6	6	34	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+	⅛
9¾	7¾	AlaP	pf.87		11.		23	8	7¾	7¾	—	⅛
102	83	AlaP	pf 9.44		11.		220	83½	83½	83½	—	2
86¾	72	AlaP	pf 8.36		11.		240	72½	72½	72½	—	½
17	13¾	Alapsco	1.40		10.	7	1	14	14	14	+	⅛
28⅜	13½	Alaskin	.66		3.3	14	210	20¾	19⅝	20½	+	⅛
41⅜	23½	Albany	1		2.5	11	86	u41⅜	40¾	40¾	—	⅜
9⅜	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.9	9	22	7¼	7¼	7¼		
46¾	21	Albrtsn	1.20		3.1	8	69	38¼	38½	38¼	+	⅜
38½	26⅛	AlcanA	.2		5.5	5	267	36½	36¾	36½	+	⅛
31⅜	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40		5.6	5	14	25¼	25⅛	25½	+	⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Alexdr	.40		4.6	7	157	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝		
27	17	AlgCo	1		4.0	7	x43	25¼	25	25⅛	+	⅛
27⅛	25¼	AlgCo	pf2.86		11.		8	27	26¾	27	+	⅛
15	6½	AlleaAir				3	1430	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—	⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.57		8.0		414	24	23¾	23½	—	⅛
19⅞	13¼	AlfaLd	1.28		6.2	7	148	u20⅛	20	20½	+	⅜
37½	30	AlfaL pf	3		8.6		15	34¾	33¾	34¼	+	1⅛
23⅜	21	AlgL pr2.19			9.2		7	22½	22⅝	22½	+	⅛
19	15¼	AlisPw	1.76		10.	7	280	17¼	17¼	17¼		
17¼	14¼	AllenGp	s .1		4.2	7	x62	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛		
35	20⅝	Allerpan	.60		2.2	11	49	28¼	27¾	27¾	—	½
42⅜	27⅛	AlldCh	2		6.3	7	658	32	31⅜	31⅝	—	⅜
14⅝	9⅜	AlldMat	.80		7.0	7	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—	⅛
16⅜	10⅝	AlldPd	.60		3.7	19	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—	⅛
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50		6.3	6	149	23⅜	23¾	23¾	—	⅛
28⅝	27¾	AllisCh	1.88		5.5	5	50	33¾	32½	32½		
16⅜	11⅛	AllrAu	.60b		4.1	8	8	15	14¾	14¾		
22⅛	14½	AlphPr	.72a		4.1	7	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
36⅝	40½	Alcoa	2.40		4.4	5	414	55⅜	55	55⅛	—	⅛
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1		5.9	17	5	17	16¾	17	+	⅛
55½	32⅜	Amax	2.70		4.9	9	1072	55½	54	55	+	⅜
132½	86½	Amax	pf5.25		3.9		3	u133	133	133	+	5
51⅝	38¾	Amax	pf	3	6.0		-184	50½	50	50	+	1½
24⅝	14	Amcord	1.68		6.5	6	18	21½	21⅛	21⅛		
25¾	16½	Amrce	1.32		5.9	6	11	22⅝	22¼	22½	+	⅛
42	31	Amrc	pf2.60		7.1		2	36½	36½	36½		
41¼	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.5	7	690	40¼	39½	39⅞	—	⅛
90¾	56	AHes	pf3.50		4.1		45	88	86	86¼	—	1¾
19¾	10¾	AmAir	.60		3.7	2	759	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
9¼	4	AmAir	wt				136	4½	4¾	4¼	+	⅛
22¾	19½	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		20	19¾	19½	19½	+	⅛
20½	12¼	ABakr	1.20b		6.1	6	9	15	14⅝	14⅞	—	⅛
48¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50		7.6	7	55	59¼	59	59¼	+	¼
28⅝	22¼	ABrd	pf1.70		6.4		4	28	28	28	—	⅛
32⅜	23⅞	ABrd	pf2.50		8.5		361	32½	32¼	32½	+	⅛
32	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		8.5		272	31½	31¼	31⅜		
43¼	32¾	ABdcst	1.20		3.3	7	638	36⅜	34¾	36½	—	¼
20½	13¼	ABkM	.70		5.1	7	3	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	+	⅛
43¾	34½	AmCon	2.80		7.3	6	91	38⅝	38	38¼	—	⅛
22¼	19¾	ACon	pf1.75		8.5		1	20½	20½	20½	—	⅛
5⅜	2⅜	AmCntry					31	5	4⅝	5		
32⅜	23¾	ACyan	1.60		5.9	8	241	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+	⅛
14¾	7⅜	AmDistl					11	9	12⅛	12⅛	+	¼
36	22⅛	ADot	1.08		4.7	8	97	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛		
11¾	8¾	ADualVt	.84a		7.9		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+	⅛
24½	19⅞	AElPw	2.16		10.	9	427	21½	21¼	21¼		
40⅜	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.2	8	385	35	34½	34⅝	—	½
17⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60		4.8	6	236	12⅜	12	12⅛	+	⅛
23⅜	19	AGlBd	2e		9.4		45	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+	⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95e		10.		5	18⅜	18¾	18¾	+	⅛
29½	22⅛	AGnIns	1		3.5	5	295	29	28¾	28⅞	—	⅛
36⅜	29	AGin	pf1.80		5.0		46	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	—	⅛
13¼	9⅜	AHerlfLf	.48		3.7	8	163	13	12⅞	13	+	⅛
22⅛	17½	AHoist	1.10		9.3	8	x50	19⅞	19	19⅛	+	⅛
66¾	47⅜	AHRich	2.80		4.3	9	763	65⅜	65	65⅜	—	⅛
49¾	41	AHRc	pf3.75		8.8		230	42½	42½	42½	—	1
79	57	AHRc	pf2.80		3.6		1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+	¼
16¾	9½	AHssCo					135	16¼	16	16¼		
34¾	27¼	AutoDis	.64		1.8	16	263	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+	⅛
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20		5.7	2	128	21⅜	21	21	—	⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20		7.3		4	57½	57½	57½	—	⅛
19½	12¾	Avery	.52		3.8	8	9	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—	⅛
23⅜	13¾	Avnet	.80		4.5	6	228	19	18¾	18⅞		
63	45¾	Avon	2.80		4.8	12	684	46⅞	46½	46¾		

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg Prev Close
3	1⅛	BT Mic					16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
11⅜	6⅜	Bache	.40a		4.5	5	69	9	8⅞	8⅞		
43⅜	25½	BakrInt	.60		1.4	14	334	43¼	42¾	43¼	—	½
36¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.9	8	179	u36⅜	36¼	36¼	+	⅛
45¾	28⅜	BldU	pf 2.86		4.5		43	u46	45¼	46	+	⅛
28⅜	20¾	BallCp	1.20		5.6	5	25	21¾	21¼	21¼		
44¾	31½	BallyMf	s.60		2.3	61	5703	43⅝	40½	41⅜	—	2¼
27⅜	21½	BallGE	2.44		9.8	7	547	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	+	⅛
26¼	18¼	BanCo	.92		4.3	5	16	21½	21½	21½	—	⅛
16⅞	11¼	Bandag	.60		3.9	9	123	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+	⅛
31⅜	24⅜	BangPn	.60		2.5	5	82	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+	⅛
42⅜	25	BankTr	pf 2		6.0		4	34	33½	33½		
38	30⅜	BnkNY	2.44a		7.6	5	22	32	31¾	32	+	⅛
17¾	13¼	BkofVa	1.04		7.5	5	20	14	13⅞	13⅞		
29⅜	22	BnkAm	1.32		5.2	7	781	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—	⅛
39¼	32⅜	BankTr	3		7.7	6	67	39	38¾	39	+	⅛
29¼	25⅛	BkTr	pf2.50		9.1		4	27½	27½	27½		
51⅜	45½	BkTr	pf4.52		8.6		53	49	49	49		
21⅜	14⅞	Banner	.12		1.0	9	161	12	11⅞	12	+	⅛
36½	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.7	8	30	34⅜	34	34½	—	⅛
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.32		2.6	10	84	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
28	20¾	BarksGr	1.28		4.7	6	5	25½	25¼	25½	+	⅛
14⅜	10⅛	BarksGr	wt				1	12	12	12		
17⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.44									
62⅝	50	BatlesP	1.20		1.3	34	191	62½	62	62½	+	½
52⅛	32¼	Bausch	1.72		4.2	7	148	41⅛	40¾	40¾	—	⅜
49⅜	33¾	BaxtTrv	.50		1.2	14	276	41	40¾	40⅞	—	½
6¼	2¾	BayCelP					72	3¾	3¾	3¾		
21⅜	18¾	BayStG	1.96		9.9	6	4	19¾	19½	19¾		
10⅝	8½	BayteCle	.48		4.8	6	34	10⅜	10	10	+	⅛
33⅜	25	Bearlns	.80		2.4	10	68	33¼	32⅝	33⅛		
28⅛	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20		5.5	8	640	21¾	21¼	21⅝	—	⅛
38¼	26¾	BeatF	pf3.38		7.4		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+	⅛
25⅜	20	Beckm	.28		1.2	15	106	24½	23¾	23¾	—	⅜
39⅜	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.5	11	61	33¾	33¼	33¼	—	⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92		3.9	7	345	24⅜	23¾	23¾		
9½	2⅜	Beker					13	12⅜	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
34½	24⅜	BelcaP	s.88		2.4	8	309	33¼	33¼	33¼	+	⅛
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60		6.5	5	27	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+	⅛
	6¼	BeldnH	2.60		5.1	4	3	7	7	7	+	⅛
22⅜	14⅝	BellHow	.96		5.4	10	108	18	17⅝	17⅝		
9¼	5½	Bellind	.12a		1.5	5	527	8¼	7½	7⅝	+	⅛
19⅜	16⅜	BellCd	s s1.52				8	19⅝	19½	19½	—	⅛
24⅜	19½	Bemis	1.40		6.2	5	15	22½	22	22½		
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.5	6	344	39½	39	39½		
26⅜	20⅜	BenfCp	2		8.1	6	71	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	—	⅛
115½	94¼	Benef	pf5.50		5.0		z10	109½	109¼	109½	+	3
5⅜	2⅜	BenitB					8	3¼	3	3	+	⅛
9¼	4⅜	BerkeyP					13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+	⅛
26⅜	20½	BestPd	.16			7	7	395	23½	23	—	⅛
27½	19¼	BethSt	1.40		6.5	3	594	21⅝	21¾	21½		
40⅜	29¾	BteThr	.80		2.0	14	92	40	39⅝	39¾	+	⅛
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.6	9	25	17½	16⅞	17¼	+	½
33⅜	17⅛	BlaFSL	1		3.4	6	14	29¾	29¾	29½		
23⅜	15½	BlackDr	.48		3.1	11	271	22	21⅜	21¾	—	
32	18⅜	BlairJn	1.28		4.6	6	69	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+	⅛
19¾	13¼	BlissL	1.10		6.5	7	35	17⅜	17	17		
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.36		6.1		5	22½	22½	22⅝	—	⅛
27½	18¼	BlueS	1.60		6.3	6	88	25½	25⅜	25½	+	⅛
10	5⅜	Bluebird	.28		2.9	4	22	9½	9¼	9½	+	⅛
7⅜	4⅛	BobbieBr					25	4⅝	4½	4⅝		
45⅞	37¼	Boeing	s 1		2.4	7	1527	42¼	41¾	42		
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50		4.4	7	98	33¾	33¾	33¾	+	⅛
31¾	24⅜	Borden	1.82		4.9	6	153	36½	36⅛	36⅜	—	⅛
34⅜	26	BorgW	2		6.5	5	228	30⅞	30	30⅞	+	⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Bormns	.10e		1.7	5	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞		
25⅞	20⅜	BosEd	2.44		11.	7	30	22¼	22	22⅛		
90	78	BosE	pf8.88		11.		230	81	81	81		
12	10	BosE	wt1.17		11.		75	10¾	10¾	10¾		
15	12⅜	BosE	wt1.46		11.		22	13¾	13	13¼	+	⅛
18¾	9¾	Bralff	.44		3.4	6	225	13	12¾	12⅞	—	⅛
37⅞	20⅜	BrgnC	.80		2.2	12	152	36¾	35	36½	+	1
31¼	25	BrlgSf	1.20a		4.7	8	60	25¾	25¼	25¾		
40¾	30¾	BrlsM	1.44		4.3	11	212	33⅞	33¼	33¼	—	½
46½	35½	BrlsM	pf 3		8.2			39¼	38¾	38¾		
26	15¼	BrltPet	.36a		1.3	11	1243	25¾	25¾	25¾	—	½
19½	15⅛	BrkwGl	1.08		6.5	8	13	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+	⅛
22⅞	18⅜	BrkvUG	2.02		9.1	6	8	22⅛	21¾	22¼	+	⅛
26¾	24⅜	BkUG	pf2.47		9.5		122	26	25⅞	25⅞	+	⅛
23¾	14⅞	BwnShs	.80b		4.3	5	35	18¾	18⅜	18½	+	⅛
19½	7¼	Brown	.20		2.1	4	71	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+	⅛
30	23⅜	BwnGp	1.80		7.5	5	22	24⅜	24	24	—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg Prev Close
16	11	BrwnFer	.68		4.9	9	204	13¾	13	13¼	+	⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80		5.9	8	220	13¾	13½	13⅝	—	⅛
34¼	27½	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.5		20	28⅞	28	28⅛	—	⅛
37⅞	20	BrushW	1.80		4.9	6	37	37	36¾	36¾	—	⅜
21¾	15¼	BucyEr	.88		4.2	8	1462	21¼	20⅞	21	+	⅛
33½	22	BuffFo	1.80		5.7	7	12	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	—	⅛
13⅜	10	Bundy	1		8.0	5	15	13½	12⅝	12⅝		
21	17¾	BunkrH	1.90		6.1		24	18¼	18	18		
29½	9½	BunkrR	.84		3.4	7	483	25¼	24¼	25	—	½
27¾	18	BnkrR	pf1.50		6.0		17	26	25	25	—	½
22¾	16⅜	BurlInd	1.48		6.2	6	462	17¾	16⅞	17	+	⅛
51¼	35	BurlNo	1.80		3.5	6	361	51¼	51	51⅛	+	⅛
49¾	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.7		118	u50	49¾	49¾	+	⅜
26¾	17½	Burndy	.88		3.7	9	11	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20		5.0		1333	4¼	3⅞	4	+	⅛
88	64⅜	Burrgh	2		2.8	11	220	70¾	70	70¾	—	⅜
19⅜	14	Butlerin	s.80		4.3	8	14	18⅜	18¼	18¾	—	⅛
15½	6⅞	Buttes				68	174	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—	⅛
					—	C	—C	—C	—			
64¼	44⅛	CBS	2.60		5.7	7	151	46	45⅝	46		
11¼	4⅜	CCI				4	99	8¾	8¼	8⅜	—	⅛
25½	10	CI Rty	.20e		.8		29	25	24⅝	25	+	¼
36⅜	29	CIT	2.60		7.3	8	130	35⅝	35¼	35½		
15½	9⅜	CLC	.24		2.3	11	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+	⅛
14½	7⅜	CNA Fn				3	417	11½	11	11⅜	—	⅜
18¼	13¼	CNA	pf 1.10		6.8		87	16⅜	16	16⅛	—	⅛
12½	9⅜	CNAI	1.88e		9.7		78	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—	⅜
55	46¼	CPC		3	5.9	8	59	51⅜	50⅝	51		
17⅜	14¼	CP Nat	1.44		11.	14	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
21⅛	14⅜	CTS	.80		4.8	7	16	17	16¾	16¾	—	⅛
39¾	24⅜	CaberC	1.40		3.6	7	41	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+	⅛
14	7¾	Cadence				6	221	u14¾	13⅜	14¼	+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	Caesars	s			67	13757	29½	27⅝	28¾	—	3⅛
20½	13	Calfhn	.50b		2.7	13	119	18⅝	18¼	18½	—	⅛
5⅛	2⅜	CamerB				10	325	u 6	5	5⅛	+	⅛
25⅜	18⅛	CmpRt	g s.50			17	121	20	19½	19⅝	+	⅛
38	31⅛	CamSp	1.76		5.3	8	14	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	—	⅛
28¾	23	CampT	1.08		4.6	9	50	23⅝	23¼	23⅝		
27¾	16	CdPac	pf1.10e				162	27⅜	26¾	26¾	—	⅛
16½	9	CanalR	.44		4.7	8	20	14	13¾	13½	—	⅛
24¾	18½	CnMilN	.60		3.2	7	15	19¾	19¼	19¼	—	⅛
47¾	36⅛	CanPc	.20		.5	10	757	39¾	39	39	+	¼
26½	18¾	CanMid	n 1.16		5.2	7	15	22⅝	22½	22½	—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Caring	s.07e				513	5	4⅝	5	+	⅛
22	18½	Carlisle	s.80		4.2	6	21	19¼	19	19⅛		
12	5⅜	CaroFre	.60		4.2	4	31	6¾	6⅝	6⅝		
23⅜	18¼	CarPw	1.56		9.6	6	873	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	—	⅛
29¾	24¾	CarP	pf2.67		10.		11	26½	26	26½	+	½
31	22⅜	CarTec	1.60		5.7	6	84	28⅛	27½	27⅝		
21	17	CarrCp	1		3.3	7	210	26¾	26¼	26¼		
33⅝	31	Carr	pf 1.84		5.8		3	47½	47¼	47½	+	⅛
13	10⅜	CartHw	.60		6.6		22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+	⅛
24	14⅜	CascPic	1.10		6.6	5	15	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	—	⅛
29⅜	13¾	CarthW	1.10		6.9	6	214	16¼	16	16	—	⅛
33¾	24⅜	CarthW	pf 2		7.1		28	28	28	28		
10	6¼	CartWal	.40		5.2	9	24	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—	⅛
9¼	6¾	CascNG	.71r		8.1	8	9	8¾	8¾	8¾		
23½	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b		5.8	8	48	16	15⅜	16		
68	52⅜	CatrpT	2.10		3.8	8	739	55⅝	55	55	—	⅜
15¼	10⅜	CacoCp	.60		5.1	4	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜		
40¼	38⅛	Celanse	3		7.8	5	72	43	42⅝	42⅝		
5⅛	3	Celoco					82	4⅝	4½	4½	—	⅛
28⅜	14¼	Centex	.25		1.8	10	57	24½	23¾	24	—	⅜
17¼	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42		8.9	7	282	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+	⅛
22	18	CenHud	1.96		10.	6	37	19¼	18¾	19¼	+	⅛
17½	15¼	CenIlL	1.78		10.	8	75	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜		
29⅜	26	CnILt	pf2.87		11.		z100	26	26	26	+	¼
22¼	16⅜	CenIlPS	1.36		10.	7	64	13⅜	13½	13⅜		
32⅜	18	CenLoE	1.68		5.3	9	228	32½	31⅝	31⅝	—	⅛
16¼	13¼	CeMPw	1.52		11.	7	38	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+	⅛
16¾	11¼	CenSov	.76		5.9	6	72	13	12⅝	12⅝	+	⅛
27⅛	21¼	CenTel	2.44		9.2	8	371	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	+	⅛
46½	19¾	CentrDat	1b		2.3	16	343	43½	42	42¼	—	⅜
8⅝	6⅜	CdryTel	.58		7.4	6	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+	⅛
24⅜	15¼	Crt-fied	.90		5.7	7	33	15⅝	15½	15½	+	⅛
22	15¼	CessAir	.80		5.0	6	754	16	15⅝	16	—	⅛
26¼	18⅜	Chmpln	1.24		5.0	6	136	25⅛	24⅝	25		
12⅞	9	ChamSo	.80		6.4	9	3156	12¾	11¾	12½	+	⅛
26¼	4	ChartCo	.36			19	4763	u27¼	26⅛	26½	+	2¼
22		ChartCo	wt				2441	u22¼	20⅜	22¾	+	2½
25⅜	23½	ChrlNY	2.44		7.4	5	22	33	32⅝	32⅝	+	⅛
19⅝	9⅜	ChkFull	2.40		7.4		75	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝		
37¼	25⅜	ChaseM	2.40		6.4

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Shipping Firms, 13 Aides Fined $6.1 Million in U.S.

ASHINGTON, June 8 (UPI) federal judge today imposed million in fines on seven major ing companies and 13 execu- accused of illegally fixing ht prices between the United s and Europe.

e corporations pleaded no st before a U.S. District Court felony violation of the Sher- antitrust law, while the indi- ls pleaded no contest to a mis- anor charge.

ark Sheehan, a Justice Depart- spokesman, said that the fines "clearly the largest in any sin- ase under the Sherman act."

e defendants, including two os of shipping firms, were in- d last week by a federal grand on charges that they fixed rates 1971 to 1975 without approv- m the Federal Maritime Com- on (IHT, June 5). The seven firms are involved in container shipping, which comprises about 60 percent of the annual shipping between the United States and Europe and had total revenues of $1 billion in 1974.

The court fined the 13 executives the maximum $50,000 each. She assessed the maximum $1 million on four corporations: Atlantic Container Line Ltd., a group of firms with offices in Southampton, England; Hapag-Lloyd, a West German concern with headquarters in Hamburg; Sea-Land Services Inc., Menlo Park, N.J.; and United States Lines Inc., New York.

The judge also imposed a fine of $800,000 on Dart Containerline Co. Ltd., a group of firms with principal offices in Southampton and Antwerp, Belgium; a $450,000 fine on Seatrain Lines Inc., New York, and a $250,000 fine on American Export Lines Inc., which has since merged into Farrell Lines Inc. of New York.

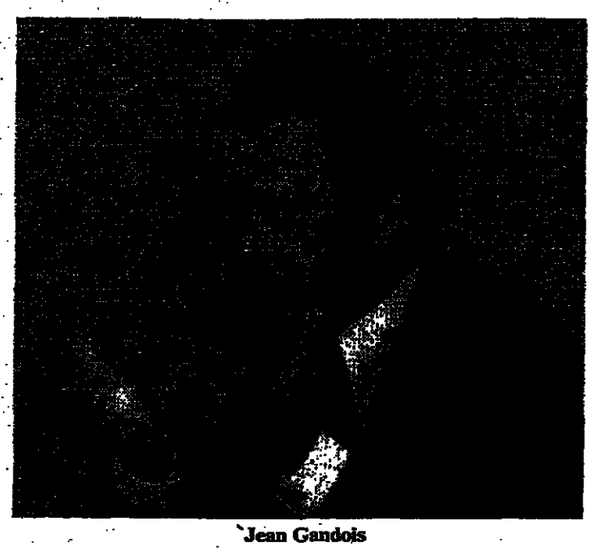
Australia Rejects Ruling

CANBERRA, Australia, June 8 (Reuters) — The Australian government said that a U.S. District Court's judgment against four Australian uranium producers for breaches of anti-trust regulations would not be enforceable or recognized in Australia.

Attorney General Peter Durack told the Senate that an order protecting the companies from liability under the court's judgement was proclaimed today in the national interest. The companies are Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia, Mary Kathleen Uranium Ltd, Pancontinental Mining Ltd. and Queensland Mines Ltd.

The U.S. court, in a judgment last January, found nine foreign companies, including the Australian firms, liable for an undetermined amount in a case brought against them and 20 U.S. companies by Westinghouse Electric. It charged that marketing arrangements by the uranium producers in 1972 violated U.S. antitrust laws (IHT, May 5).

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Senate Judiciary Committee filed a petition in federal court aimed at forcing the Justice Department to release documents from the department's abortive investigation of the uranium industry. The department had been conducting a major inquiry into the alleged uranium cartel when it suddenly closed the investigations a year ago and allowed just one defendant, Gulf Oil, to plead guilty to a misdemeanor account.



Jean Gandois

People in Business

Rhone-Poulenc chemical group president **Jean Gandois** assumes additional responsibilities as general director with the retirement of **Renaud Gillet**, who has been named honorary president. **Jean Gillio**, previously general director of the petrochemical division, has been named adjunct general director of the firm and will be replaced by **Didier Pineau-Valencienne**.

* * *

British Airways has named chief executive **Ross Stainton** as chairman, replacing **Sir Frank McFadzean**, who is leaving the company. **Roy Watts**, director of finance and planning, will replace Mr. Stainton as chief executive. **Kenneth Wilkinson**, engineering director, has been appointed deputy chairman.

* * *

Michel Kopff, administrator and general director of Esso France, has been named president and general director, replacing **Henri Lamaison** who plans to retire.

* * *

Manufacturers Hanover Trust has appointed vice president **James Hoey** as manager for its Swiss operations. He replaces **Gunnar Kramm**, vice president, who returns to the head office in New York.

* * *

Jerre Stead has been named vice president of finance and administration for Honeywell Europe in Brussels. He replaces **Joseph Grimes** who has been appointed vice president for the Far East and Australia.

* * *

Crown Central Petroleum Corporation has appointed **Michael Church**, previous general manager of the firm's London office, managing director of its subsidiary Crown Central International.

Blumenthal Gloomy on Oil Trend

Slower Growth, Inflation Cited

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 8 (WP) — A 33-percent increase since last autumn in the price of imported oil has become the world's most serious economic problem, certain to cause more inflation and a loss of economic growth this year and next, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said yesterday.

Efforts to cope with the problem will be the principal concern at the Tokyo summit meeting later this month, he said. "There will be intense scurrying around (on energy) between now and the summit," Mr. Blumenthal said, "and in Tokyo, it will be energy, energy and more energy." Mr. Blumenthal will meet with other finance ministers in Paris next week for further discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Blumenthal said that the sharply escalating OPEC prices since the cutbak in Iran exports have had "a serious impact on inflation and growth that is unanticipated and makes the president's task (of guiding the U.S. economy) more difficult."

Saudi Prices

If Saudi Arabia, the largest producer, raises its prices to the higher end of the range of prices being charged by other members of the cartel, Mr. Blumenthal said, the price increase since last year will amount to 40 percent. That does not take into account another, general OPEC increase that is expected to be put into effect at OPEC's meeting later this month in Geneva.

Higher energy prices, Mr. Blumenthal said, "will continue to ripple through the economy" in the second half of this year, "making the policy of economic management more difficult." Because of energy costs, he said, the underlying inflation rate is not likely to be reduced below a "hardly satisfactory" 8 percent to 9 percent, despite a projected economic slowdown.

Mr. Blumenthal estimated that the oil price increases announced since last year would reduce the real level of the U.S. gross national product by one-fourth to one-half of 1 percent this year, and by another one-half of 1 percent next year.

The actual cost of imported oil, which was $42 billion last year, would rise to about $52 billion this year and to $56 billion next year. All told, the major industrial nations in the OECD would pay an extra $33 billion for oil this year, compared to last year, and $13 billion on top of that next year.

Mr. Blumenthal wound up his gloomy statistical report by estimating that the inflationary impact on the OECD as a whole would be between 0.75 percentage point and 1 point on this year's price indexes, and 1 to 1.5 points next year over what otherwise would have been the case. The impact in the United States would be somewhat smaller than in the OECD as a whole, he said.

Despite the higher oil bill for the United States, Mr. Blumenthal said that estimates of the U.S. trade deficit were not being changed because increased manufactured and agricultural goods exports would offset the swollen oil costs.

Although the United States is increasingly worried by the oil price situation, Mr. Blumenthal conceded that there were few solutions in the short run. At the summit meeting, he said, the emphasis will be on cooperative efforts to boost alternative sources of energy and reduce consumption.

IMF Urges Further Action By U.S. to Stem Inflation

WASHINGTON, June 8 (Reuters) — A report by the staff of the International Monetary Fund says that the United States must do more about its inflation rate, monetary sources said yesterday.

The report, which will be before the board of the IMF later this month when it makes its annual review of the U.S. economy, suggests that the present policies are only a minimum response to the problem.

The sources stressed that the report does not include firm recommendations on U.S. policy and is simply a working paper for board discussion of the U.S. economy. Furthermore, the staff began working on it several weeks ago before it became evident that the U.S. economy was slowing down and before yesterday's report that wholesale prices in May had risen 0.4 percent, the smallest rise since last August.

Nonetheless, the sources said that the authors of the report had indicated that further action should be taken against inflation, particularly through monetary policy with an increase in interest rates to further dampen demand in the consumer and housing sectors. This is a speedier and more flexible instrument than fiscal policy, they noted.

The sources said that the U.S. inflation rate should be brought closer to that of the major countries with which it trades. Such an objective would mean that an inflation rate for this year of at least 8.5 percent, such as envisaged by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, would be too high.

Senior U.S. officials have said recently, however, that they expect a drop in inflation in the months to come. The factors pointing to such a development include a decline in food prices. For example, wholesale prices for consumer foods fell 1.3 percent last month.

Furthermore, the U.S. officials pointed out that energy costs, which rose at an annual rate of about 30 percent in the first four months of this year, are unlikely to continue to increase at that rate. The recent strength of the dollar also will play a part, the officials said.

The officials conceded that some sharp increases in producer prices have yet to work their way through to the consumer price level. Also it may be difficult to restrain wages unless there is a significant reduction of inflation fairly soon. This is where an incomes policy should be of help, but the monetary sources said that the IMF study does not place any special emphasis on this because of the legal and constitutional problems involved.

China Said Getting Loan

PEKING, June 8 (Reuters) — Bayerische Vereinsbank has signed an agreement to provide about $100 million in credit to the Bank of China, West German sources said today.

Confidence Index Falls Again in U.S.

NEW YORK, June 8 (Reuters) — Consumer confidence and buying plans declined in May for the third consecutive month, a Conference Board study released today showed.

The board said that the consumer confidence index declined to 78.7 in May from 81.5 in April and 85.8 in March, while the buying plans index dropped to 94.1 from 101.2 in April and 115.6 in March.

The survey, conducted by National Family Opinion Inc., includes 5,000 families across the nation. Less than 23 percent of the families considered current business conditions good, against 27 percent in April. In May, 6.7 percent of those surveyed planned to buy a car within the next six months, against 7.6 percent in April, and 24.6 percent expected to buy a major appliance, against 27 percent in April.

White House Finishes Draft of Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP-DJ) — The Carter administration has completed the drafting of a complicated 373-page bill to carry out the international trade agreements negotiated in Geneva and the legislation is scheduled for introduction in the House and Senate next Friday.

Because of the unusual procedures that Congress has adopted for considering this legislation, the draft bill is being widely circulated here before it is formally introduced. Congress will have 90 legislative days, after its formal introduction, to approve or disapprove it, and no changes will be permitted.

A large part of the bill is devoted to the technical aspects of how the United States will administer and enforce its anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws to offset foreign government subsidies on exports.

Basically, the legislation provides the mechanism for Congress to approve and implement the international codes and other agreements that the United States has negotiated in Geneva during the last several years with its major trading partners.

Extraneous Issues

But the administration, together with key members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, has decided to include in this bill various extraneous issues. For example, the bill would authorize the president to begin on April 1, 1980, to liberalize the U.S. system that permits duty-free imports from developing countries or groups of developing nations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The Congress will not be required to approve or disapprove the U.S. tariff-cutting agreements with other nations because the broad authority for the U.S. tariff cuts in exchange for similar concessions by other countries was contained in the 1974 Trade Act.

But the draft legislation includes pages and pages of technical revisions in U.S. tariff rates, such as those reflecting the conversion of the old "American selling price" (ASP) rate for chemicals and other imports to what is known as ad valorem equivalents. Congressional sources said that these technical changes become necessary in the wake of the U.S. decision to discard the ASP valuation system for certain imports.

International trade experts outside the government contend that the many technical changes proposed in the draft bill for enforcement of the U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws are likely to put a heavy burden on importers when controversies develop over the evaluation of many types of goods from abroad.

The draft bill reflects the earlier decisions of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee to speed up the government's investigation of complaints about imports filed by domestic producers. In addition, the bill would require importers to put up substantial cash deposits following preliminary findings by government agencies that the antidumping act or the countervailing duty law is being violated.

U.S. international trade negotiator Robert Strauss, who soon will become President Carter's special Mideast envoy, hopes that the House will pass the comprehensive trade legislation next month. Administration officials also are seeking action on the measure before the August recess, but Senate sources said that the Senate probably will not complete action on the bill until September.

EEC on U.S. Imports

LONDON, June 8 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community's Council of Ministers in Brussels is discussing urgent action against a wave of lower priced imports from the United States of man-made fibers and synthetic textiles in response to protests from member country textile and man-made fiber industry bodies, it was confirmed yesterday by the British Fibers Federation.

Dollar Declines In Yen Trading

LONDON, June 8 (AP-DJ) — The dollar dropped sharply and swiftly against the yen today after a Japanese official said in Washington that his government favors a somewhat stronger yen-exchange rate.

Elsewhere, the dollar showed relatively little movement with the exception of sterling, which slipped due to disappointing trade figures.

Gold prices finished at $279.50-280.00, bid-asked, up from $276.75 at the opening and up $3 from yesterday.

The head of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, Tokusaburo Kosaka, said Tokyo would like to see the yen rate stabilize at around 190-200 yen to the dollar, implying a dollar depreciation of about 10 percent.

He explained that such a rate would facilitate Japan's continuing efforts to reduce its trade surplus.

The dollar, which had been trading around 220.00 yen before the statement, fell more than 2 percent to 215.00 yen but recouped later to finish at 218.25 yen compared with 219.60 yen late yesterday and 221.20 a week earlier.

Wall Street Prices Off as Volume Slows

NEW YORK, June 8 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower today in moderate trading as energy shares and a number of other issues were hurt by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.82 to 835.15 and declining issues led advances 734 to 683. Volume slowed to 31.47 million shares from 43.38 million yesterday, the heaviest trading since Nov. 1.

McDonnell Douglas was again among the most active issues. It gained slightly today after suffering repeated declines.

Among recently depressed airline issues, National Airlines fell over a point. It is heavily dependent on its DC-10s, which were recently grounded.

Losers in the energy group included Exxon, Mobil, Atlantic Richfield, Getty Oil, Halluburton and Hughes Tool.

Phillipps Petroleum was active and off sharply. The company lowered its estimated reserves in the North Sea.

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines fell 1¾ to 48 after reporting sharply lower fiscal year profits yesterday.

Northrop jumped two to 32. It estimated its portion of the MX strategic missile project approved today by President Carter to be about $1 billion.

Kaiser Steel rose. It said it raised prices on most of its flat-rolled products, effective Aug. 1, and that the increases average 1.2 percent over its entire product line.

American Stock Exchange prices were lower with the index at 194.28, off 0.25.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat, corn and soybeans closed substantially higher and oats irregularly higher.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department said it was initially forecast total 1979 Soviet Union grain production at between 170 and 210 million tons compared with official Soviet goal of 226.8 million and the record 237.2 million produced last year.

Fed Approves Branching

WASHINGTON, June 8 (Reuters) — The Federal Reserve Board voted unanimously to permit interstate branching by Edge Act corporations subject to Fed approval, a Fed spokesman said today. An Edge Act corporation is a bank subsidiary established specifically to handle international operations.

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ritain Posts Large Deficit n Trade, Transactions

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NDON, June 8 (NYT) — Brit- trade account tumbled to a deficit averaging £377 million nth during February, March April, the government an- ced today. This was a result orse than analysts had expect- ed and puts still more pressure on the new Conservative government to present a restrictive, import-curbing budget next Tuesday.

The figures were distorted by several factors, including last winter's truck drivers' strike that blocked ports, but economists nevertheless were surprised at the scale of the deterioration.

Sterling, which had showed a small gain before the mid-afternoon announcement, quickly skidded by a cent in hectic trading.

The Trade Department stressed that the figures were also distorted by strikes that prevented the collection of customs and other statistics and suggested that the next two months would show improvement.

The strikes also delayed publishing the trade figures, which are normally released about the middle of every month.

The trade account showed a deficit of £776 million in February, hardest hit by the disruption on British roads, of £289 million in March and £327 million in April. These were partially offset by so-called invisibles such as insurance and ship brokering to produce a current-account deficit of £635 million in February, £158 million in March and £217 million in April.

This compares with an average monthly trade deficit of £68 million during the second half of 1978 and a current-account surplus of £101 million.

Another big factor in the worrisome results was the loss of exports to two big trading markets — Iran and Nigeria.

Exports over the January-to-February period totaled £11.665 billion, averaging £2.916 billion monthly, down 4.2 percent from an average of £3.045 billion monthly in the second half of last year.

Imports totaled £13.173 billion, averaging £3.293 billion monthly, up 5.8 percent from the £3.113 billion monthly in the previous six months.

ot Oil Prices id Receding om Highs

OME, June 8 (AP-DJ) — Oil rs in the Western Meditern market are lowering their from record levels reached last because of a steep decline in s of key refined products, marparticipants said today.

lependent brokers said potenude buyers now expect to pay st $2.50-to-$3.50 a barrel less they paid a week ago, but rs of crude are not selling at ower prices pending further ation of the market. Several es said the market was "very us" and one said it was "comlose to a panic" as quotations ed for gas oil (light heating nd gasoline.

he market has definitely d downward in the past two ree days," one trader said.

wever, sources emphasized spot crude prices currently re- very high — $34-$35 for Al- n zarzaitine crude — more 50 percent above official pric- r oil sold under contract.

a related development, sourcid Libya notified buyers of a e majeure" reduction of about rcent in supplies beginning 1. The North African nation the cutback was "solely for ical reasons" but some sourceculated that Libya might di- the oil to the spot market e prices are higher.

News and Notes

ir Canada said that it will announce a major order next week medium-range, wide-bodied craft from Boeing or Airbus dustrie, the European consorti- . The carrier, which has said t it will need 30 or more such craft over a 10-year period at a st between $1.5 billion and $2 lion, is known to favor the eing 767 strongly over the bus A-310.

* * *

xxon has notified three giant panese trading houses that be- se of tight supplies it will dis- ntinue supplies of fuel oil at end of this year, a step that icials said will have a "signifi- nt impact" on Japan's forestry, ery and agriculture. The three mpanies are C. Itoh & Co., ssho-Iwai and Nichimen.

* * *

apan and Indonesia have eed to set up a committee to ance bilateral cooperation in rgy development, Japanese reign Ministry officials said. e agreement was reached at a eting in Tokyo between Indonesian President Suharto and Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira, who also discussed economic cooperation and Japan's cooperation in various industrial projects in member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

* * *

West Germany and France soon will sign a $1-billion agreement for the joint construction of a new anti-tank helicopter, according to Aerospatiale, of France. The combat helicopter will be built in partnership with Messerschmidt Bolkow Blohm. The program will involve up to 1,000 helicopters.

* * *

Phillips Petroleum said that its Phillips group partnership reduced its estimates of the oil and gas reserves in the greater Ekofisk area in the Norwegian North Sea to 3.7 billion barrels from 4.4 billion. The estimates came from additional development drilling and do not include amounts that may be produced from enhanced recovery techniques, the company said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47	39¼	PhilE pf4.40	11.		z70	41½	40½	40½	+ ½
88¾	71½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z10	74	74	74	—1
106½	87¼	PhilE pf9.50	10.		z220	93	93	93	+1
86¾	70	PhilE pf7.80	10.		100	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅞
84	69	PhilE pf7.75	11.		z100	69½	69½	69½	—1
28¾	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	4.5	8	66	24⅝	24½	24½	
34	31½	PhilMr s1.25	3.9	9	630	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
8½	3¾	PhilInd .28	5.9	3	34	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	8¾	PhilInd pf 1	10.		x5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
39½	28⅞	PhilPet 1.40	3.8	8	4239	37	36⅝	36½	—2¾
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.6	6	30	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.1	18	72	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
17⅞	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	8.9	9	5	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
10¾	6	Pier 1 .15e	1.5	5	38	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
47¾	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.4	8	524	34¾	34	34¼	+ ¼
38½	24½	Pioner 1.92	5.1	10	67	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
22¾	15⅝	PionrEl		8	8	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29	21¾	PitneyB 1.20	4.7	7	76	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
29½	28	PitnyB pf2.12	7.4		11	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
25⅝	19⅝	PittFrg .98	3.8	9	13	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	+1¼
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.0	14	467	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	PlanRsc		7	67	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23⅞	14½	Plantrn .16	.9	13	70	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
32¾	10½	Playboy .12	.6	24	184	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
24¼	16⅛	Plessy .50e	2.2	9	53	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
31½	17	Pneumo 1	5.3	8	110	19⅝	18¾	19	
16¾	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.3	11	231	15⅝	15	15½	
60¼	29½	Polaroid 1	3.1	9	780	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ¼
30½	15⅜	Pndrosa .40	2.2	6	115	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
36	21½	PopeTal 1.16	3.8	5	37	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
22¼	13	Portec .80b	4.2	9	46	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	PortGE 1.70	9.9	12	83	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
110¼	99¾	PoG pf11.50	11.		z100	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
28	23½	PorG pf2.60	11.		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
39¼	27½	Potlch 1.16	3.5	7	84	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅜	PotmEl 1.34	9.8	6	155	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	10.		z200	40½	40¼	40¼	—1¾
28¾	20⅛	Premier .64	2.3	11	5	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		21	71	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
19	17	PrimeC wi			18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
93	78⅞	ProctG 3.40	4.3	11	240	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	
14½	9¼	ProdRsh s		10	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
28	18⅜	Proler .25e	1.0	7	39	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
18½	15¼	PSvCol 1.60	9.9	9	308	16¼	16	16⅛	
29	24	PSInd 2.32	8.8	8	97	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
40½	35⅜	PSin pf3.50	9.5		z10	37	37	37	—1
13½	10¼	PSin pf 1.04	10.		z50	10	d10	10	—1
85⅝	74	PSin pf7.15	9.1		z20	78½	77	78½	+3⅛
22½	17⅛	PSvNH 2.12	12.	6	69	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
		PSNH pf2.81	11.		216	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22¾	18⅝	PSvNM 1.92	9.7	7	78	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
24⅝	20	PSvEG 2.20	10.	7	647	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
16	13½	PSEG pf1.40	10.		2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
59½	48½	PSEG pf5.05	10.		z150	50½	50½	50½	—1
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG pf2.17	9.4		6	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅝	PSEG pf2.43	9.8		6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
123½	106½	PSE pf12.25	11.		z120	107½	107½	107½	— ½
91	77	PSEG pf7.70	9.4		z4900	81¾	81½	81¾	+1
92⅝	79	PSEG pf7.80	9.6		z60	81	81	81	—1½
87¾	74½	PSEG pf8.08	11.		z20	76	76	76	—1
89⅝	75¾	PSEG pf7.52	9.5		z70	79	77⅝	79	— ¼
11½	5½	Publick			212	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		5	11	4	3⅞	4	
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem		4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.5	8	170	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
48	28¾	Pullmn 1.60	4.8	8	223	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅝	Purex 1.16	7.3	7	51	16¼	16	16	— ¼
9⅝	3	PuritnFa			111	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
30¾	22¼	Purolr 1.32	4.6	8	15	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	QuakO 1.20	5.0	6	101	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
19½	12¾	QuakStO .88	5.2	10	277	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	3.4	11	74	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.8	10	35	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
33⅞	23⅝	RCA 1.60	6.4	7	736	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
44	37	RCApf 3.50	8.9		z50	39¼	39¼	39¼	
74	55	RCA pf 4	7.1		3	56½	56⅛	56½	+ ⅛
11	10⅛	RLC s		5	36	10⅝	10½	10½	
17⅛	9⅝	RTE .60	5.9	5	316	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
16¼	10	RalsPur .58	5.3	8	3058	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
17	5⅛	Ramad .12e	1.0	27	1763	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14	Ranco .76	5.1	8	11	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
17¼	9¼	RapAm .60e	3.6	3	157	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
54	32	RapA pf2.25	4.3		4	52	52	52	
58¼	37	RapA pf 3	5.2		1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1⅛
40⅝	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.6	5	51	28⅞	27⅞	28⅜	— ⅛
27¾	14⅝	Raymdint 1.	6.0	4	216	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+1
50⅝	42½	Raythn 1.60	3.4	9	307	47⅝	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
32⅛	18⅝	ReadBat 1	4.2	8	159	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12¼	RitRef 1.70e	12.	8	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅝	3½	Redman .06e	1.1	4	129	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.8	5	12	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅞	ReevsB 1.80	5.5	4	32	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.6	10	54	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ¼
63⅝	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.6	13	744	62	61⅝	62	
177	85¾	RelEl pf 3	1.7		2	172	172	172	
43⅛	29¼	ReinGo 1.60b	4.0	4	505	40⅛	39½	40	— ¼
27⅜	23⅝	RelG pf 2.60	10.		6	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
28⅜	25	Relin pf2.68	9.9		12	27⅛	27	27	
25⅛	11⅜	RepCp .45e	1.9	4	85	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+1⅛
16¼	13⅜	RepFnS s.92	5.5	5	59	u17	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
3	1⅛	RepMtg			21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28¼	21¼	RepStl 1.80a	6.5	3	155	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
25⅜	20⅜	RepTex 1	4.5	6	9	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
20¼	9	ResvOil .24	1.2	12	1887	20⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅜
30¼	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	6.8		96	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ¼
32⅜	20⅜	RevcoD .64	2.4	11	87	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	11⅜	Revere		3	19	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
59	44⅛	Revlon 1.56	3.4	12	373	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
22½	12⅜	Rexhom .60	3.8	8	734	19⅜	19	19⅜	+1
21¼	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.5	6	158	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
65	53⅝	Reynin 3.80	6.8	6	787	56⅝	56	56⅛	— ¼
58⅝	48⅜	Reyln pf4.10	8.1		29	u58⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	27⅝	ReyMtl 1.80	5.2	4	259	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50	6.2		1	73	73	73	+3
25¼	16½	RichCo 1.20	6.4	4	9	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	5.3	7	352	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	RiegelT 1.50	8.6	7	21	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
35¾	21¾	RioGrn 1	3.0	7	110	34	33¼	33⅜	— ¼
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.4		64	17½	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
26	16⅝	RiteAid .54	2.7	8	154	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.30	6.6	6	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.90	6.3	6	85	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
12⅝	8½	Robins .40	4.4	8	214	9⅛	8⅞	9	
19⅝	15⅝	RochG 1.44b	9.1	7	43	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15⅝	RochTl 1.56	8.3	7	13	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
15½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	6.6	5	31	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40¼	30⅝	Rockwl 2.40	6.8	6	157	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+ ½
36	27⅝	RkInt pf1.35	4.0		5	34	33⅞	34	+ ½
40¼	30½	RohmH 1.52	3.9	8	60	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10	Rohrind		4	196	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
23⅝	16¼	Rollins .72	3.7	9	248	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s		28	109	35⅞	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Ronson			23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	9⅛	Roper s .90	9.0	6	104	10	9⅞	10	
21½	13⅝	Rorer .76	4.9	11	332	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
27	15	Rosario .60	2.5	11	93	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ¼
27¼	15⅝	Rowan .10	.4	12	128	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ¼
19½	13	RCCos 1.04	7.2	47	59	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
70	56⅛	RoylD 5.09e	7.5	4	225	68⅝	68	68	
34¼	21¾	Rubbrm .76	3.2	9	121	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RussTog .88	8.7	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1	5.6	7	247	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.7	6	260	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35f	4.4	11	281	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24⅜	16¼	SCM 1.10	4.9	5	177	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13½	SPSTec .50	2.7	8	7	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
36⅞	23½	Sabine .56	1.6	29	38	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
16½	5	Safedin .32	2.0	14	285	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	
46	34⅝	Safewy 2.40	7.3	6	231	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8	SagaCp .44	5.7	5	290	8⅛	d 7½	7⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅛	SJoMn 1.40	5.0	11	194	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ¼
14	11⅛	StJoLP 1.26	11.	7	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
45	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.7	6	18	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
11⅛	18	SPaul 1e	9.3		30	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
35¼	26⅝	StRegP 1.80	5.9	7	162	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	5½	Salant .40	6.3	6	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	6⅞	Sambos		53	306	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16	14	SDieGE 1.44	9.2	9	308	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅝	SJuanR 1.05f	6.3	18	91	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
23¼	12⅜	Sanders .40	1.9	9	23	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
41½	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	6.0	6	377	40⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅛
11	8	SFeln pf.50	4.5		5	11	11	11	
40½	18¼	SFeInt .72	3.4	16	329	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	13	SafWel .88	5.1	9	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	SaulRE			28	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8½	2½	SavASte		15	144	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
15	7	SavOnD .40	4.4	7	46	9¼	9	9	— ¼
13⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1	9.8	4	6	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
13⅝	11¼	SavE pf1.28	11.		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24	11⅝	Savin .50	3.1	4	164	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅞	Saxon		6	66	5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅞	Schaefer			24	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
38	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	305	30⅝	30	30	— ½
63⅝	61⅞	SchrPl pf5.07	8.0		5	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
15⅝	9	Schlitz .40	3.9	25	845	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
76	64⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.5	18	1054	73⅛	72⅝	73⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	18	SCOA s .90	3.8	7	24	24⅛	24	24	
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .36r	7.8		54	5¼	5	5⅛	
36½	22	ScotFet 1.60	6.0	6	60	27	26⅝	26⅝	
21⅛	15⅞	ScottF .64	3.3	7	51	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	13½	ScotHP .92	5.3	6	278	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Scottys .36	2.8	8	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.5	5	42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
59	42	Scovil pf2.50	5.7		1	44	44	44	— ¼
8⅝	6⅝	Scudder		17	141	8⅛	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅞	Scud pf.81e	8.9		34	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	12.		24	12½	12⅜	12½	
33⅛	15½	SeaCont .42	2.3	6	134	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	SeabCL 2.28	7.9	5	96	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
17⅛	9½	SeabWA .40b	2.4	11	1124	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
31½	23	Seafst 1.12	4.3	7	24	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ¼
34⅝	22⅝	Seagrm pf1.12		12	192	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
17½	10½	Seagry .27e	1.8	7	12	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅝	SealAir n.40	2.4	10	95	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG .52	3.6	10	341	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.7	7	1217	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Seatrain		57	88	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅛	26½	SecPac n1.80	6.3	5	69	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	24⅝	Sedco .64	2.3	13	78	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	11⅝	SeigLt 1.20b	9.2	6	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	SvCpInt .28	3.0	6	26	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr .52	5.0	8	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	Shaklee .74	5.3	5	25	14⅛	14	14	
34½	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	52	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
17½	7⅝	ShearH .40	2.9	3	126	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.8	7	647	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	31½	ShellT s		6	645	31⅛	d30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.8	4	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	19⅝	Shrwin		18	22	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
58	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.9		z400	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
14⅝	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.3	7	23	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Signal .80	3.1	6	93	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.4	7	6	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
21½	10⅝	SimPrec .24	1.5	13	47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.6	13	1170	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Singer .80	6.2	4	110	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
37⅛	30⅝	Singr pf3.50	11.		7	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
38⅝	22	Skaggs .80	3.1	8	28	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Skyline .48	4.9	7	83	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	17⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	75	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
58	39	SmithIn 1.12	2.0	11	100	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	38⅝	Smitkin s		14	1660	43½	42	42⅛	— ⅜
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.1	7	3	19½	19½	19½	
22½	20⅝	SnapOn s.80	3.7	12	191	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
18⅝	7⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.1	17	217	9½	9⅛	9½	
21½	16½	SooLin s		8	13	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
6½	2⅞	SoAltTr			42	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	15	SCrEG 1.68	10.	8	135	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	9.9	8	1	17½	17½	17½	
45⅝	26¼	Soutdwn .60	1.4	7	2	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	11½	SoetBk .80	5.9	6	42	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	SoetPS 1.17t	14.	10	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	23½	SoCalE 2.48	9.4	6	159	26⅝	26⅜	26¼	— ⅛
16⅝	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	1115	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	SoInGE 1.52	8.3	6	52	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
39½	29½	SoNRes 1.25	3.5	7	152	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
40	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.1	6	17	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ½
55¼	50	SoNE pf4.62	8.5		100	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅛
34	25	SouPac 2.40	7.8	6	157	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
57¼	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	5.9	4	32	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	26⅝	SoRy pf2.60	9.4		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.8	8	364	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	25½	Soutind .84	3.1	10	89	27⅝	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
70½	39⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	1.7	19	44	u70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅜
35½	34⅝	SouRoyl wi			4	35⅝	35	35⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	SwtAir s.28	1.3	5	46	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
29⅝	22⅝	SwtBsh 1.24	5.3	6	22	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	10⅝	SwtFore .48	2.2	5	150	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
74	21¼	SwtFl pf1.50	4.4		8	34	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
15⅝	13⅛	SwtPS 1.28	9.8	8	206	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	12½	SpartF .40	1.5	11	381	u27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Sparton .80	6.1	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	SpectPh		15	58	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13⅛	SperryH 1	7.5	4	37	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	30⅝	SperyH pf 3	9.1		5	33⅝	33	33	
51⅝	39⅝	SprryR 1.56	3.4	7	190	46⅛	45⅝	46	
20⅝	14	SprngsM 1.05	6.3	5	39	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.6	8	194	23	22⅝	22⅝	
37⅝	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.7	11	966	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	StaRite n.70	6.0	6	50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16½	Staley 1	4.0	17	97	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	StBrnd 1.36	5.6	9	97	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
35	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.8	10	379	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13½	StdMotA .64	3.8	7	16	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅝	StOilC 2.80	5.8	7	780	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
67⅝	46½	StOInd 3	4.5	8	1045	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
59	28⅝	StOilOh 1.20	2.1	12	636	57⅝	56⅝	57	— ⅝
12⅛	7⅝	StPacCp .50b	5.6	4	85	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Standex .70	4.0	7	54	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29	22⅝	StanW 1.08	3.9	7	116	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	Starret 1.32a	4.7	6	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	StMutInv		15	64	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	StaMSe 1.05	10.		8	10½	10½	10½	
21⅝	20⅝	StoufCh s1.18	5.3	7	569	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
12⅝	8½	Sterchi .68	6.8	5	2	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	8.4	5	30	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14	SterlDg .84	4.3	12	1540	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	SterPre .12b	3.0	14	212	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.4	10	72	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20b	8.3	5	450	14⅝	14	14½	
		StewWa s1.88	6.6	7	11	28½	28⅝	28½	
37⅝	19⅝	StokVC 1.32	3.9	11	13	34	33⅝	33⅝	
12⅝	10⅝	StokVC pf 1	8.7		z100	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
50	37⅝	StoneW 2.75r	6.6	8	33	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+1⅛
29⅝	10½	StonCon .60	2.4	14	70	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	StopShp 1.20	7.1	4	36	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	StorTec s		15	1260	20⅝	19	19⅝	—1
42⅝	26	StorerB 1.30	3.3	10	61	40½	40	40	— ¼
17⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	8.1	6	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	23½	StuWar 1.25	4.7	5	79	26⅝	26⅝	26½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SuavSho .20	5.0	11	4	4	3⅝	4	
26½	16½	SubPrG 1.44	5.5	8	248	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
32	22	SunChm .60	2.1	5	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19	SunEl .60	2.4	13	163	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
54½	36⅝	SunCo 3	5.5	7	581	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	37½	SunC pf2.25	4.0		20	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.40	6.1	7	782	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	19	Sundstr 1	4.0	8	127	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
69⅝	58	Sunds pf3.50	5.8		6	60	59	60	+1½
17½	9	SunsM .40	2.8	18	308	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.0	9	62	18	17⅝	17⅝	
417	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.7	27	56	u421	412	420½	+4½
16⅝	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.2	4	117	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31	21½	Supm pf1.30	4.9		4	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Supscp			33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	SutroM .97e	9.1	10	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Swank 1.40a	6.4	6	43	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	14½	Sybron .96	4.4	9	703	22	21	22	+ ⅛
40⅝	38	Sybrn pf2.40	6.7		1	36	36	36	+ ½
16	7⅝	Systron .10	.9	26	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅝	10⅝	TRE 1.26	7.0	9	101	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅝	TRW 2	5.7	6	178	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
92⅝	73½	TRW pf4.40	5.8		2	76	76	76	
80	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.6		13	68½	68	68	
25⅛	17½	TaftBrd .60	2.6	7	25	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Talcott			139	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	10	Talley 1	9.8	7	65	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Talley pf 1	9.2		10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	TampE 1.44	8.0	8	66	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	Tandy		6	584	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		2	73	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Tappan .28	2.6	26	29	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	Tchncolr .60	4.5	6	40	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Technicn		11	187	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅛
57	39	Tektrnx .64	1.3	13	112	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Telecor 5.60c		5	77	6⅝	6	6⅛	
130½	83⅝	Teledn 9.92f	8.1	6	477	121⅝	120⅝	121⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	Telrent		21	250	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Telex		10	119	5	4⅝	5	
34½	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.6	7	561	33⅝	33⅛	33½	
89½	81⅝	Tenc pr7.40	8.8		1	84	84	84	+ ¼
128½	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.5		1	123½	123½	123½	+1½
30½	14⅝	Teradyn		18	73	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
15	6⅝	Tesoro		8	4090	u15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf2.16	7.6		608	u28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
27⅝	22⅝	Texaco 2.16	8.1	7	3255	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.6	8	43	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
47½	32	TexEst 2.30	5.0	8	132	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	25⅝	TxET pf2.40	9.1		305	26½	26½	26½	
38	26⅝	TxET pf2.87	10.		6	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
47⅝	34⅝	TexGT 2.64	6.2	7	167	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	+1⅛
22⅝	16	Texind .60	3.0	5	19	20	19⅝	19⅝	
92⅝	75⅝	Texinst 2	2.3	13	357	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	+ ½
15⅛	5⅝	Texint		17	437	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	24⅝	TexOGs .36b	.9	11	727	43⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅛
57	43⅝	TxPcLd .45e	.8	21	6	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.6	8	709	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅝	Texsglt 1.20	5.5	13	57	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅝	Texglf pf 3	7.5		5	40½	40	40⅛	— ⅛
13½	4	Textf Ind		3	72	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	6.9	6	228	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	
38½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.1		28	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
39⅝	27⅝	Thiokol 1.30	3.6	7	48	36	35⅝	36	+1
48⅝	38⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	12	7	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Thomin .52b	5.0	5	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	28	ThmJW 1.80	7.0	6	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Thrifty .60	3.9	12	157	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+ ⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Ticor 1.28	3.4	9	51	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Tidwatr .90	4.0	8	39	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.3	6	159	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	35⅝	TimeIn 1.66	4.2	7	128	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
32⅝	25⅝	Timi pf81.57	5.4		97	29⅝	29	29	
35⅝	26⅝	TimesM 1.20	4.2	7	38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	45	Timkn 3	5.0	7	168	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	TobinP			2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	19⅝	ToddSh		6	12	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Tokheim .60	3.2	8	119	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
24⅝	19	TolEdis 2.28	11.	7	43	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			243	u15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	TootRol .40b	4.3	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	ToroCo .88	3.8	8	71	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
19	15⅝	Tracor s.40	2.5	7	20	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅛
21⅝	17½	Trane s		9	191	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	TranUn 2.12	6.4	7	220	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	TWC		5	1163	21⅝	20⅝	21	— ⅜
23½	17⅝	TWC pf 2	10.		7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	TWC pf 1.90	12.		48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Transm 1	5.8	5	813	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	Traninc 2	9.5		18	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
28⅝	16⅝	Transco 1.24	4.6	11	410	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ⅛
14⅝	7½	Transca .48	6.2	6	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
103½	97¼	TrG pf10.32	10.		z1080	100	100	100	+ ½
97½	88½	TrGP pf8.64	9.5		z10	90½	90½	90½	
26⅝	23⅝	TrGP pf2.50	10.		35	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	TrnsOh .40b	2.7	4	20	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Tranwy 1.80	8.0	5	36	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	Travlrs 2.08	5.5	4	626	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	33⅝	Travelr pf2	4.9		4	41	41	41	— ⅛
20¼	16⅝	TriCon 1.94e	11.		182	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	TriSoM		10	158	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Triaind .20r	2.0	7	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	TriaPc .84	4.1	7	71	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Trico .16	1.4	11	126	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	Trintyin 1	4.1	10	155	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	TucsEP 1.42	8.9	7	77	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
46⅝	24⅝	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	228	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17	TwinDs 1	5.1	7	5	19⅝	19½	19½	
23⅝	14⅝	TycoLab 1	5.5	4	40	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	TylerCp .45	3.0	7	70	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
42½	23⅝	Tymshr		15	91	39⅝	38	38⅝	—1
		— U—U—U —							
45⅝	23⅝	UAL 1	4.1	2	1714	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
41	23⅝	UAL pf .40	1.7		9	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	UGI 1.64	8.2	7	21	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
29½	25⅝	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z500	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
22⅝	14	UMC 1.20	7.4	7	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
3½	1⅝	UMET Tr			5	3	3	3	— ⅛
30½	16	UNCRes .40	2.0	5	592	20⅝	18⅝	20	+ ⅛
39½	17	UVInd 18c		5	349	21⅝	21	21⅛	
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	7.0	5	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
52⅝	40⅝	UCamp 2.40	5.0	9	344	48⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.4	5	571	37⅝	37	37	— ⅛
11½	7½	UnComr .20	1.8		58	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp .31r	5.5	7	86	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	188	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
38	31½	UnEl pf2.98	11.		z50	33	33	33	+1
42	37	UnEl pf 4	9.9		z250	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z100	42	42	42	
71	59	UnEl pf6.40	10.		z100	61	60½	61	+2
24⅝	20⅝	UnEl pf2.13	11.		3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	25⅝	UnEl pf2.72	10.		6	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
86	72⅝	UnEl pfH 8	11.		1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
37⅝	33	UnOCal s		8	1366	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	42½	UPacC 2.30	3.3	11	447	69⅝	69	69⅝	— ⅛
24½	15	UPac pf .47	1.9		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal		16	136	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
82	42	Unirol pf 8	15.		z100	53⅝	52⅝	53	
15½	7⅝	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	75	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	UBrd pf1.20	11.		25	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	29⅝	UEnRs 2.48	5.9	6	57	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	28⅝	UFlnCal s.90	3.1	9	30	29⅝	29½	29½	
24⅝	13⅝	UnGriy .16	.7	8	194	22⅝	22	22	
27	21⅝	UIllum 2.56	11.	6	28	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	
20⅝	12⅝	UnitInd .85b	5.1	6	10	14⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Unitlen .22	1.8	5	193	12	12	12	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.2	5	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UnPkMn			22	2	1⅝	2	
34⅝	16	UnRefg .84	2.4	6	150	u36⅝	35⅝	35½	+ ⅜
16⅝	14½	USFoS 1.50e	9.8		18	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	29	USFid 2.40	6.7	4	98	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
33⅝	23⅝	USGyp 2	6.6	4	90	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.7		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	USHom .52	3.9	4	310	13½	13⅝	13⅝	
10	6⅝	USInd .64	7.4	5	145	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	USLease .52	3.4	6	7	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	US Rlty			345	u 9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
30⅝	19⅝	USShoe 1.48	7.2	5	59	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	USSteel 1.60	7.2	6	709	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
37	30⅝	USTobc 1.84	5.8	10	48	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
52½	35⅝	UnTech 2.20	5.9	7	323	37	36⅝	37	
230	156⅝	UTch pf 8	4.9		4	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	—2⅝
148½	101	UTch pf7.32	7.2		1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅝
78⅝	49⅝	UTch pf3.87	7.7		1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
26⅝	26⅝	UTch pf wi			1083	u27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44	7.7	7	1217	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	12	Unitrod .50	2.0	11	86	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Univar .56	6.4	6	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.3	8	29	18	17⅝	18	
24	15⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.1	7	17	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
56	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.3	10	144	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
25	17	USLIFE .66	2.9	7	70	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	9.7		33	10	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.4	10	45	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
37½	27⅝	UtPL pf2.80	9.9		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	UtPL pf2.04	9.6		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	7.4	6	11	19	19	19	
24⅝	14	VSI Cp .60	2.7	7	124	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
9½	4⅝	Valleyln .40	5.6	31	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10½	VanDrn .92	7.0	5	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	
21⅝	11⅝	Varian .40	2.0	34	379	20½	19⅝	20⅛	
14⅝	7½	Varo .32	3.5	6	72	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅝	Veeco .50	2.1	8	16	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	Vendo			5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	VestSe 1.36e	11.		12	12⅝	12	12	
33	18⅝	Viacom .32	1.1	14	27	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—
15⅝	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	7	346	13	12⅝	13	+
55	48⅝	VaEP pf 5	11.		z140	47⅝	d46½	46½	—
99⅝	84½	VaEP pf8.84	10.		z280	85	85	85	—
104⅝	92	VaEP pf9.75	10.		z4920	95⅝	95	95⅝	—
30⅝	25⅝	VaEP pf2.90	11.		6	26⅝	25⅝	26	—
81	67	VaEP pf7.20	11.		z50	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
21⅝	7⅝	Vornado .60	3.2	90	518	19⅝	18⅝	19	—
16	11⅝	Vulcinc .75	5.3	5	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
37⅝	26⅝	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	23	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	12	39	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+
22½	12	Wabash .50	3.1	5	53	16⅝	16⅛	16	—
20⅝	15½	Wachov .76	4.4	7	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
56	42½	Woch pf2.28	4.8		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—
7	3½	WachRty			173	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	19½	WalMrt .30	1.2	12	13	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
30½	23½	Walarn 1.40	5.4	6	58	26	25⅝	26	
40	28	WlkrA pf1.60a			75	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+
33⅝	21⅝	WallBus .84	3.4	7	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—
27	17⅝	WalMu 1.40	6.0	4	39	23⅝	23½	23½	+
35½	26⅝	WallJm 1.80	5.7	6	50	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+
11⅝	10	WallJ pf 1	10.		z70	10	10	10	
37½	27½	WallJ pf1.60	4.7		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+
12⅝	7⅝	WardFd		9	31	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
13⅝	7⅝	Warnaco		4	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	5.2	8	88	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+
37⅝	32⅝	WrnCom s1	3.0	7	302	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
113	78⅝	WrnC pf1.25	1.4		1	89½	89½	89½	—
32½	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.6	9	844	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
27	22½	WashGs 2.40	10.	13	11	24⅝	24	24	—
32⅝	22⅝	WshNat 1.40	4.7	7	14	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
24⅝	20⅝	WshWI 2.08	9.3	7	35	22½	22⅝	22⅝	—
33⅝	21½	WasteM .70	2.2	12	80	32⅝	32	32	—
26⅝	15	Watkinj .40	1.7	24	96	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+
7⅝	4⅝	WavGos .48	8.2	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.4	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.2	12	653	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
23⅝	22½	WeisMk s.80	3.5	8	1	23	23	23	
23⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.2	5	153	28	27⅝	27⅝	—
23⅝	10⅝	WelFM 1.25e	8.0	9	106	u15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
51⅝	44⅝	WtPP pf4.50	10.		y10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	6	79	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
13	8⅝	WstctT 0.80			13	13	12⅝	13	+
14⅝	7⅝	WnAirL .40	5.0	3	318	8⅝	7⅝	8	
37	23⅝	WAir pf 2	8.0		43	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
30⅝	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.1	6	363	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
37⅝	20⅝	WnCoNA .40	1.1	13	282	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—
60⅝	24⅝	WPacIn 1	1.9		158	54	52⅝	53	
27⅝	15	WnPubl .88	3.1	12	137	u28	27⅝	28	—
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.2	18	1701	u22⅝	21½	22⅛	+
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.1		41	50½	49⅝	50⅝	+
58	47	WnUn pf4.90	8.8		6	56	54	56	+
11⅝	9⅝	WUn dpf1.18	12.		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
25⅝	21	WUTl pf2.56	11.		11	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+
25	16	WestgEl .97	5.2	5	951	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
38⅝	23⅝	Wstvac 1.32	4.6	7	77	29	28⅝	28⅝	—
24⅝	16	Weybro 1.08	4.8	5	68	22½	22⅝	22⅝	+
32⅝	23⅝	Weyerhr 1	3.4	8	559	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.5		14	43	42⅝	42⅝	—
41	26⅝	WheelF 1.20	4.3	8	326	28⅝	27⅝	28	—
44⅝	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.6		5	30½	30½	30½	—
28½	9	WheelPit		2	24	18½	18⅝	18⅝	+
58⅝	40½	WhelPit pf6	12.		z10	48½	48½	48½	—
49½	32	WhelPit pf5	12.		z30	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.1	7	1008	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+
27⅝	16⅝	WhitC 1.38	5.8	6	378	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt		4	518	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+
18⅝	9⅝	Whittak .50	3.6	5	115	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
19½	11⅝	Wickes 1.04	6.9	5	123	15	14⅝	15	+
13⅝	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.0	11	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—
23⅝	14	Williams 1	5.0	26	1050	20⅝	19	20⅛	+
12⅝	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	32	108	11⅛	11	11	—
31⅝	25½	WinDx 1.44	5.3	8	50	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	
7⅝	2½	Winnbgo		13	87	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29½	23⅝	WisEP 2.38	9.2	7	70	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
93	81	WisE pf7.75	9.6		z20	81	81	81	—
23	19	WisGas 1.92	8.6	6	34	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—
28⅝	25⅝	WisG pf2.55	9.4		6	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+
21⅝	17⅝	WiscPL 1.76	9.3	8	38	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+
21⅝	16⅝	WiscPS 1.62	8.9	7	12	18⅝	18	18	—
25	18⅝	Witco 1.20	4.9	6	64	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
91	72	Witco pf2.65	2.9		1	90	90	90	
17½	10	WittrR .80	7.0	5	75	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	WolvrW .30	3.0	6	58	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	Womelc .60	3.1	9	116	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37⅝	15⅝	WoodPt .48	1.7	15	77	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
32	17⅝	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	6	391	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
42	26⅝	Wolw pf2.20	6.0		14	36⅝	36½	36½	
12⅝	5	WorldAir		5	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
74⅝	56⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	3.5	8	9	68⅝	68	68	
19⅝	8⅝	Wurltzr .48	5.3	6	81	9⅛	8⅝	9	
19⅝	10⅝	Wyiain .80	6.2	6	58	13⅝	12⅝	13	
8⅝	7½	WyleLb s.48	4.7	9	50	8⅝	8½	8½	
7½	3⅝	Wyly		16	98	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	50	Xerox 2.40	3.9	11	1865	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	
23	14⅝	XTRA s .52	2.5	4	129	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
36	13⅝	Yates .20	.6	7	17	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
21⅝	15	ZaleCp 1	5.5	6	62	18⅛	17½	18⅛	
19⅝	10⅝	Zapata .30b	1.6	10	137	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp		4	50	12	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	12	ZenithR 1	7.4	10	387	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
19⅝	12½	Zurnind .80	5.0	6	x13	16	15⅝	15⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Gold Markets

June 8, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	277.40	280.00	+3.95
Zurich	275.375	280.125	+4.08
Paris (12.5 kilo)	291.28	292.47	+1.58

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

June 8, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	339	Matsu E. Wks	533
Canon	527	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	145
Dai Nip. Print	542	Mitsubi Corp.	465
Fuji Bank	327	Mitsui Co.	314
Fuji Photo	600	Mitsukoshi	471
Hitachi	241	Nippon Elec.	318
Honda Motor	535	Sharp	440
C. Itoh	382	Sony Corp	2,180
Japan Air L.	2,900	Sumitomo Bank	332
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,040	Taisho Marine	241
Kao Soap	547	Takeda	453
Kirin Brewery	425	Teijin	140
Komatsu	332	Tokyo Marine	519
Kubota	283	Toray	166
Matsu EL Ind.	684	Toyota	895

ADVERTISEMENT

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from June 18th, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 4 of the CDR's American Express Company, each repr. 5 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 4.— net (div. per record-date 1-6-79; gross $.15 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% U.S.-tax = $.3375 = Dfls. -.71 per CDR.
Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% U.S.-tax (= $.3375 = Dfls. -.71) with Dfls. 3.29 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 29th May, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the First Quarter Report ended February 20, 1979, of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV, Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 31st May, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from June 18th, 1979, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 11 of the CDR's The British Petroleum Company Ltd., each repr. 10 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 7.24 (re/final dividend 1978, 25.2011 p. per share, Tax credit £.83161 = Dfls. 3.50 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, May 29th, 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

Schlumberger

Referring to the advertisement dated 28th February 1979 the undersigned announces that the original shares from the "3-for-2" split are received. As from 13th June 1979 one new certificate Schlumberger Ltd., repr. 5 shs. of common stock of US$1, par value cum div.cp.no 21, in "K" or "CF" form, will be available, without any charge to the holder, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 2 div.cp.no. 19 of the Certificates Schlumberger Ltd. After August 6th, 1979 the equivalent of the Certificates, which have not been claimed by the holders of div.cp.no. 19 will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held at the disposal of said holders. Further is announced that as from 13th June 1979 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 20 of the Certificates Schlumberger Ltd., each repr. 5 shs. of common stock of US$ 1.- par value, will be payable with Dfls 1.23 (div. per record-date March 19th, 1979, $ -.1125 p.sh.) This dividend distribution is not subject to tax withholding at source.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.
Amsterdam, 4th June 1979.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 7, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
101127	Abitibi	$18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅜
10850	Agnico E	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
300	Agra Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
72269	Alta Gas A	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ½
400	Alta Nat	$57	56½	57	+1⅛
600	Algo Cent	$24½	24	24	
17350	Am' Bonzo	$20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
1710	Andres W A	$15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
200	Argus C pr	$15½	15½	15½	
3900	Asbestos	$46½	44¾	46½	+2½
30725	Atco A	$24	23⅝	23½	+ ⅜
23980	BP Can	$28½	28	28⅛	
12315	Bank N S	$22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
1100	Baton B	$14	14	14	+ ¼
1000	Beth Cop A	$19	18	18	—2½
10850	Bralor Res	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
5250	Bramalea	$22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
2000	Brenda M	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
4700	BCFP	$21½	21	21½	+ ½
5460	BC Phone	$18	17½	17½	— ⅛
25524	Brunswk	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
900	Budd Can	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8920	CAE A	$32⅝	32	32½	
146200	Cad Frv	$18	17	18	+ ⅞
4969	Cal Pow A	$46¼	45⅞	45⅞	— ½
13964	Camflo	$14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
108078	C Nor West	$13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
2100	C Packrs	$27	27	27	
117178	Can Perm	$23¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
775	Can Trust A	$26¼	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
800	C Tung	$25½	25½	25½	
175	CCablesy A	$21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
23550	Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
600	CGE	$31	30½	31	+ ½
34782	CI Bk Com	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
2223	Cdn Tire A	$30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
7770	C Uilles	$20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
172	Condel Oil	$40	40	40	
17580	Cassiar	$12½	12	12	
8020	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
100	CHUM	$10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
10000	Con Distrb	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
19371	Cons Gas	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
1700	Con Fardy	325	320	325	+ 5
3600	Conwest	$6⅛	5⅞	6	
184075	Coseka R	$9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ⅜
10600	Craigmt	$7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2160	Crush Intl	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
8225	Cyprus	$14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
32320	Czar Res	$8⅝	8¾	8¾	
22960	Daon Dev	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
1760	Daon A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
74298	Denison	$25¼	22½	24¾	+2¼
20900	Dickasn	$8½	8⅛	8½	
2625	D Bridge	$37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
7130	Dofasco A	$34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
50	Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2250	Du Pont	$23	22½	23	+ ⅜
12301	Dylex L A	$14¼	14	14	— ⅜
2110	East Mal	187	185	187	— 3
1400	Electhom A	$5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
4440	Emco	$10⅝	10½	10¼	+ ⅛
38035	Falcon C	$7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
16115	Fibrg Nik A	$65½	64	65¼	+ 2
1950	Fed Ind A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
100	Fed Pion	$42	42	42	+ ½
37400	Francana	$12⅞	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½
30	Fruehauf	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19025	G M Res	$5⅝	480	5⅝	+32
100	G Distrb A	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	
3600	G Distrb w	266	265	265	— 5
19200	Gibraltar	$8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ¾
1000	Goodyear	$23	22	23	+ 1
320	Graft G	$16½	16½	16½	
4000	Granduc	148	145	148	+ 3
1325	Gt Oil Sds	$17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
2900	GL Forest	$42	41½	42	+ ⅛
8825	Greyhnd	$22	22	22	
5250	Hard Crp A	330	320	320	—10
9340	Harlequin	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15740	Hawker A	$13¼	12	13	+ ½
500	Hayes D	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17668	H Bay Co	$28⅝	28	28¼	+ ⅜
19783	IAC	$18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
5200	Indal	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
300	Indusmin	$21	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
1905	Inland Gas	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
3028	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26513	Intpr Pipe	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
100	Inv Grp A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4400	Ivaco A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1600	Jannock	$24	23½	24	+ ½
97965	Kaiser Re	$24⅞	23	24⅞	+ 2
31110	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	495	5¼	+ ¼
24300	Kerr A A	$10½	9¼	10⅛	+ 1
24485	Labatt A	$21⅝	21	21¼	
410	Lab Min	$40	39½	40	+ ½
9900	Lacana	$5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
600	LOnt Cem	$5½	5½	5½	
6065	LL Lac	385	365	365	—20
1900	Lob Co A	420	415	420	— 5
2600	Lob Co B	420	420	420	— 5
500	Loeb M	$12	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
800	MICC	$13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
9000	Mclan H A	$21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
23205	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
7796	Molson A	$26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
1800	Molson B	$24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
33581	Moore	$40	39½	39¾	+ ¼
54000	Murphy	$23	21⅞	21⅞	+2⅛
57901	Noranda	$42½	40⅞	42⅝	+1⅞
465798	Norcen	$25¼	24	25⅛	+1⅛
700	NTecm B w	$25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
827	Nowsco W	$31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
129264	Oakwood P	$8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
141233	Ocelot B	$17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
13575	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
49972	Page Pet	$16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
11600	Pamour A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
800	PanCan P	$55½	53½	55½	+1⅛
55005	Pembina	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
8324	Petrofina	$36¼	35⅝	36¼	+1⅛
2950	Peyto Oils	$12½	12	12	
2318	Pine Point	$33½	33¼	33¼	
85450	Place G	345	315	335	+20
7825	Placer	$26⅞	25⅞	26¼	— ⅜
6600	Ram	$10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
650	Redpath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
1900	Rd Stenhs A	$10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
5600	Reichhold	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
22050	Revnu Prp	186	175	184	+10
12198	Roman	$30½	28½	30½	+2½
35733	Sceptre	$8⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
3100	Scotts A	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
52465	Shell Can	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
6475	Sherritt	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1400	Sigma	$27	26	26	—1½
5405	Simpsons	260	255	255	+ 5
1214	Simpsn S A	$9⅝	9	9⅝	
1470	Slater Stl	$18½	18⅛	18½	
5300	Southm	$27⅝	27	27⅝	
2900	St Brodcst	$12	12	12	— ¼
27517	Stelco A	$30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
6925	Steep R	400	395	400	+10
39420	Sulpetro B	$12⅞	12	12⅞	+ ⅜
100	Talcorp A	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
7070	Teck Cor A	$13½	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
6249	Teck Cor B	$13¼	12¼	13¼	+ 1
3350	Teledyne	$12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
5447	Tex Can	$69¼	67	69¼	+2¼
8200	Thom N A	$16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅛
9546	Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21¼	21½	— ¼
800	Torstar B	$18½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
1975	Traders A	$17	17	17	
5565	Trns Mt A	$11¼	11	11	
66344	TrCan PL	$22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
88305	Turbo CI B	$13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44825	UGas A	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
61424	Union Oil	$26½	25⅞	26½	+1⅛
2100	U Keno	$14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2805	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1000	Un Carbid	$22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
13080	Versil Cor	$17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
2750	Vestgron	$14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
6900	Weldwod	$20	19½	20	+ ¼
5490	West Mine	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
25	Westdese	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
6640	Weston	$25⅝	25½	25½	
1876	Woodwd A	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
25025	Yk Bear	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜

Total sales 8,502,638 shares

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	88.40	88.40	94.20	88.40
Brussels (2)	131.32	131.37	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	138.54	136.58	159.63	136.58
London 30	503.20	514.98	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	284.86	289.14	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	76.80	77.21	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	119.91	119.89	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	577.58	584.45	597.48	545.72
Tokyo (8)	443.05	443.83	462.97	425.22
Tokyo (9)	6,176.56	6,184.26	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	320.60	320.20	348.70	308.40

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stamen Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.10
Albert Heijn	90.50
Algembank	347.00
Amrobank	69.90
A'Dam Rub	51.00
Fokker	25.50
Heineken	81.60
H.V.A.	52.00
Hoogovens	30.40
K.L.M.	101.50
Nat. Nedder	103.00
Pakhoed	45.40
Philips	23.90
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	131.50
Rorento	111.10
Royal Dutch	142.60
Unilever	122.10
Van Ommer	173.00
VMF-Stork	42.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,500
GBL (B.lamb)	1,750
Cockerill	544
Electrobel	6,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,450
Hoboken	3,105
Petrofina	4,780
Ph. Gevaert	1,260
Soc. Generale	2,140
Solvay	2,580
Un. Miniere	864

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	45.10
B.A.S.F.	133.20
Bayer	133.30
Commerzbnk	188.30
Cont. Gummi	54.90
Daimler	269.50
Demag	147.00
Deutsche Bnk	261.00
Dresdner Bnk	207.80
Hoechst	125.00
Hoesch	42.10
Karlstadt	287.50
Kaufhof	210.00
K.H.D.	174.00
Lufthansa	87.00
Mannesman	147.50
Metallgesell.	228.00
Neckermann	156.00
RWE.new	166.00
Schering	233.00
Siemens	237.40
Thyssen	86.40
Varta	165.50
Veba	147.60
Volkswagen	213.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.42
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	4.56
Beecham Gp	5.61
BICC	1.38
Boots	1.98
Bowater	1.78
BAT Ind.	2.78
BOC Int'l	0.77
Brit. Pet.	12.44
Burmah	1.28
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Chartered	1.56
Courtaulds	1.00
De Beer D	4.57
Decca Rec	3.60
Distillers	2.17
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.04
GEC	3.80
Free St Ged	25½
GKN	2.27
Glaxo Gp	4.73
Gold Fields	2.54
Gt Un St	3.98
Guinness	1.83
Hawker-Sidd	2.16
Hudson Bay	$14⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.82
Imps	0.91½
Marks & Spen.	1.15
Metal Box	3.28
Nichols	6.40
Plessey	1.12
Rand Mines	0.53
Rank Org.	2.30
Royal Dutch	40⅝
R.T.Z.	3.16
Shell	3.76
Thorn (A)	4.42
Tube Invest.	3.94
Union Corb.	4.56
Vickers	1.87
War L3½	0.32¼
West Deep	$16.00
West Drief	$46⅝
West Hold	$33⅝
West Main	1.47
Woolworth	0.81
ZCI	0.71

Milan

Bastogi	783.00
ERBA	1,650.00
ErcMarelli	269.00
Fiat	2,613.00
Finsider	157.50
Generali	42,780.00
IFI	2,252.50
Italgas	705.00
Italsider	309.00
LaRinas	116.00
Montedis	182.00
Olivetti	1,087.50
Pirelli	1,460.00
Snia Visco	841.00

Paris

Air Liquide	399.00
Aquitaine	671.00
BSN	592.00
Carrefour	1,495.00
Cim Laforge	235.00
Cie Bancaire	383.20
CFP	182.70
CGE	385.00
CCF	190.50
Ferodo	357.00
Gen Occident	253.00
Imetal	76.50
L Oreal	640.00
Moch Bull	57.60
Michelin	950.00
Moet Henn	454.00
Moulinex	88.90
Paribas	204.30
PUK	92.10
Penarroya	64.50
Perrier	283.00
Peugeot	323.00
Rh Poulenc	122.10
Saclior	16.90
St Gobain	132.00
Suez	297.00
Telemecan	676.00
Thomson	202.80
Usinor	10.85

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,190
Buehrle	2,505
B Boveri	1,690
Cib Geigy	1,226
Cr Suisse	2,140
Fisher	715
HofRochN	7,500
Nestle	3,390
Sandoz	4,300
Ste B. Suisse	364
Sulzer	2,540
U.B. Suisse	3,075

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

June 8, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
CaesarsWld s	1,383,000	28⅝	—3⅝
BallyMfg s	570,300	41⅞	—2¼
CharterCo	476,200	26½	+2¼
McDonnD	455,800	20⅝	+ ⅜
Itel Corp	425,400	11½	
PhillipsPet	423,900	36½	—2⅝
Tesoro Pet	409,800	15⅝	+ ⅜
Texaco Inc	325,500	26⅝	— ⅛
Champ Spk	315,400	12½	+ ¼
IBM s	312,000	77¼	— ⅜
RalstnPur	305,800	11	+ ½
FedNat Mtg	288,800	18	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	262,900	26⅝	+ ⅜
CharterCo wt	244,100	22¾	+2½
Exxon	233,500	51½	— ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.47	49.13
Advanced	683	1,019
Volume Up (in millions)	12.59	26.76
Declined	734	500
Volume Down (in millions)	13.96	9.88
Unchanged	468	396
Total issues	1,885	1,915
New highs	49	91
New lows	19	18

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	837.75	839.48	831.25	835.15	—1.82
20 Trn	238.95	240.26	236.75	238.46	—0.76
15 Util	104.03	104.47	103.25	103.82	+0.03
65 Stk	292.31	293.30	289.99	291.55	—0.59

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	57.54	57.32	57.42	—0.11
Industrials	63.57	63.33	63.47	—0.13
Transp.	47.58	47.52	47.50	—0.06
Utilities	38.25	38.23	38.25	—0.04
Finance	60.77	60.67	60.76	—0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
June 7	179,279	356,411	1,839
June 6	167,387	356,451	1,206
June 5	157,570	365,633	1,394
June 4	135,726	311,889	1,502
June 1	115,859	281,854	816

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
GtBas Pet	459,400	11⅞	— ¼
DomePetr gs	274,100	42⅝	—1⅛
ResrtIntA	145,500	44⅝	+1½
IntrCtyGs g	131,000	13⅝	
Goldfield Cp	114,300	1⅝	
Rusco Ind	108,000	2⅝	+ ⅜
Presley Co	105,900	13⅝	+1⅛
HouOilM	96,300	20⅝	
Solitron	92,700	6⅝	+ ½
Dynalect Co	88,100	9½	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.56	7.34
Advanced	298	344
Volume Up (in millions)	2.07	4.97
Declined	270	261
Volume Down (in millions)	2.30	1.46
Unchanged	282	257
Total issues	850	862
New highs	N.A.	40
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
195.34	193.54	194.28	—0.35

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 7, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
700	Algoma St	$30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
52549	Bnk Mont	$22½	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
300	Can Cmt	$13⅝	13	13	
25	Con Sa Ry	$78	78	78	—1
3150	Dom TxtA	$13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
5100	FCA Int	310	305	305	—5
400	Imasco	$44	43½	43¾	+ ½
450	Roll and A	$9	9	9	— ¼
10671	Royal Bk	$39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
7289	Roy Trst Co	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
400	Steinbrg A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
6255	Utd Asbest	295	287	295	

Total sales 758,746 shares.

Canadian Indexes

June 8, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	267.68	267.90
Toronto	1,570.20	1,570.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—49

Albany Intl	Global Mar	Newhall Ld
AllephLud	GulfUtaCp	NoAmCoal
Amax 5.25pf	HellmBrw s	RepFnSvc s
BaldwUtd	Hellerint pf	Revind 4.10pf
BaldwU 2.06pf	HousNa Gas	SouthRoyl
BarnesGp wi	Hubbard Rl	SpartnFd
BorlNar 2.85pf	ImpCpAm	Superior Oil
Cadence Ind	JhaMnv 5.40pf	Tesoro Pet
CamBrn Inv	KaisrSteel	TesoroP pf
CharterCo	KCSoulnd	Tonka Corp
CharterCo wt	Kennamtl	Unit Refing
ChrisC cvpf	Litton pfA	USRlty Inv
Clark Oil	Marement	UnTch 2.55pfwi
ContIll Prop	MaryKay	WellFar Mt
Coopln cvpf	McIntyrM s	Wn Publish
DravoCp wi	NVFCo s	Wstn Union
EthylCp		

NEW LOWS—19

AnchHock s	GnDyn 4.25pf	NSPw 3.60pf
ApPw 8.12pf	GtW 5.75pf	Pamida Inc
Culbro Cp	Itel Corp	PSInd 4.16pf
DuqsnLt 4pf	KLM Airl	Sapa Corp
Duq 2.10prK	KrogerCo s	ShellTrns s
EMI Ltd	Munsingw	VaEIP 5pf
FostrWhir wi		

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Kubota

Year April 15	1979	1978
Revenue	482,960.	463,550.
Profits	19,710.	18,700.

Italy Industrial Output Expands 1.1% in April

ROME, June 8 (AP-DJ) — Italy's seasonally-adjusted industrial production rose 1.1 percent in April after a 2.4-percent decline in March, the government statistics institute reported today.

The unadjusted index of industrial production climbed 5.3 percent in April from a year earlier. In March, the year-on-year gain was 9.2 percent. The pickup in output was more substantial than the figures indicate because April of this year included 23 working days while April, 1978, included 24.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

June 8, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 5/16 - 10 7/16	5⅝ - 5⅞	1⅝ - 2	11⅝ - 11⅞	11 - 11⅝
2 M.	10½ - 10⅝	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	1 15/16 - 21/16	11 13/16 - 12	11⅝ - 11⅝
3 M.	10 7/16 - 10 9/16	6⅛ - 6¼	2 - 2⅛	11⅞ - 12 1/16	11⅛ - 11⅝
6 M.	10½ - 10⅝	6¼ - 6⅜	2 11/16 - 13/16	12⅛ - 12 5/16	11⅛ - 11⅝
1 Y.	10 5/16 - 10 7/16	7⅝ - 7¾	3 - 3⅛	11⅞ - 12	11 - 11⅝

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the June 8, 1979 's closing inter[bank] foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major curre[ncies] in the national currencies of each of the following financial ce[nters]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.
Amsterdam	2.092	4.329	109.50 *	47.29 *	0.2453	—	6.81 *	121.125 *
Brussels (a)	30.725	63.525	16.074	6.944	3.59935 *	14.679	—	17.775
Frankfurt	1.91	3.945	—	43.18 *	2.237 x	91.25 *	6.223 *	110.46 *
London (b)	2.0615	—	3.9475	9.1340	1,766.00	4.3195	63.58	3.577
Milan	853.70	1,764.95	446.70	192.91	—	407.93	27.786	493.50
New York (c)	—	2.0637	1.9125	4.42625	852.00	2.094	30.725	1.73
Paris	4.4235	9.154	231.570 *	—	5.1830 x	211.35 *	14.4025 *	255.85 *
Zurich	1.73	3.5745	90.52855 *	39.1049 *	0.2027	82.66835 *	5.6360 *	—
ECU	1.31801	0.637337	2.52031	5.83287	1125.58	2.76018	40.5092	2.28016

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish [krone]: 5.51825 ; Escudo: 49.90 ; Israeli £: 24.025 ; Peseta: 66.15 ; Schilling: 14.1015 ; Sw.krona: 4.38[..]; 220.025 ; Norw. krona: 5.197 ; Fin mark: 3.9965 ; Belgian financial franc: 31.85 ; Hong Kong $: 5[..]; Singapore $: 2.2055 ; Canadian $: 85.205 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one [dollar]. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, June 8, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6¼	6⅝
AFAProt	6½	8½
AVMCo	4	4½
AddisnW	11¼	12
AdvRos	2⅝	3⅛
AdvMicr	28½	29¾
AlexAlex	26¼	27
Alfcoinc	25	26
AllynB	9¼	10¼
AFinCp	25	26
AFurn	5½	5¾
AGreet	11½	11⅞
AintGp	49⅝	50⅝
AMicros	19¼	19¾
AWeldng	16¼	17¼
Amterr	3⅝	3¾
Anadite	8⅛	8½
AnheusB	23⅝	23⅞
AntoCp	8⅝	9¼
ArdenGp	3⅝	4
ArkWGs	23¼	24
AsdCola	22½	23¼
AllGsLt	15⅝	15¾
BairdCp	7¼	7¾
BangHE	13⅝	13⅞
BkamRt	17	17½
BasicRs s	7⅝	8⅛
BasstFr	16½	17¼
BavisMk	9⅝	10¼
Beeline	8½	9½
BetzLab	32½	33¼
BibbCo	13⅝	13⅞
BirdSon	24	25½
Birtchr	1⅞	2⅛
BlkHillP	24⅝	25
Bonanza	3½	3¾
BrookS	29	30½
BrwTom	24⅝	25⅛
Buckbee	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	20⅝	21⅛
BurnupS	5⅝	6
ColWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwC	13½	14
CapInAir	3⅝	3⅞
CareCp	7½	8½
CnVtPS	15⅝	15⅝
ChmLea	24⅝	25½
ChesUtl	10	10⅝
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	37	37⅝
CitzUtB	35½	34¼
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCo	9	9½
ColuVent	1⅝	2⅛
ComCIH	23⅝	24¼
CmlShr	18½	20½
CmwTel	41½	43½
ConPap	62	63
Crawfd	15	16
CrosTre	19⅝	19⅞
CullfrFed	1	1½
Cyclfron	15	16½
DanlyM	20⅝	21⅛
DiaDes	14⅝	14⅞
DaytMal	24	26
DekibAg	27⅝	28
DeLuxC	31⅝	32
DelCanT	12	13
DelintB	23⅝	24⅛
DeweyEl	1⅝	2⅛
DiaCrys	23⅝	24¼
DbnCru	36	37½
Docutel	7⅝	8⅛
DolirGn	8⅝	9⅛
Donldsn	21⅝	22⅛
DorchGs	17½	17⅝
DoylDB	19	19⅝
DunkinD	13⅝	13⅞
Durlron	15	16
EatnVnce	5⅝	6
EconLab	21⅞	21⅞
ElPasEl	10⅝	10⅞
ElderBe	8⅛	9
ElecNucl	4⅝	5⅛
ElModul	5½	4½
EnrDev	16	17
Entwistl	2⅛	3
EatOil	26⅝	27¼
EthanAl	33	34
Fabri	11-16	15-16
FidUnLI	34½	35
FtBkSys	36⅝	37½
FtBostn	21	21⅝
FtEmpS	11½	12
FtWnFin	6	6⅝
Flicker	13⅛	13⅝
FleetPat	14⅝	15⅛
FlaWstU	11-16	15-16
ForestO	19⅝	20⅛
Formigli	2½	3⅛
FrankCp	8	8½
FrankEl	12⅝	12⅞
GnRIEst	8½	10
GnReins	81½	83½
GovEFn	11½	12⅛
GreenM	12⅝	12⅞
GreyAdv	34	37
Giftmgt	14⅝	16
Gyrodyn	4½	5
Hardwk	14⅝	15⅛
HrpRow	12⅝	12⅞
HarpGp	22⅝	23
HarlfNt	16	16½
HenrdF	21	21⅝
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	18	18⅝
HorizRs	1½	2
HydlInt	15½	16½
IndNucl	4½	5
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCo	49⅝	50⅝
IntrcEnr	6½	7½
IntmtGs	13⅝	14¼
InBkWsh	8⅝	9⅛
IwaSoUt	25⅛	25⅝
JamWP h	7⅝	8½
Jamsby	15⅝	16
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	16¼	17
KaisSt pf	19	19⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅝
Kaman	20	20⅝
KmeAm	12½	13
KateGrs	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	26½	28
Keuffel	16⅝	17⅛
Kimball	15	15½
KingInt	16	17
KnapeV	13⅝	14⅛
Kratos	15⅝	16¼
Lancain	18⅝	19⅛
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	22	23
LikStar	6⅝	7
LinBcst	40⅝	41½
Loestrn	10⅝	11½
MadsGE	15⅝	15⅞
MagellPet	2 13-16	3
MairRth h	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	29⅝	30⅛
MatAsst	17⅝	18⅛
MaulLP	29⅝	31
McCorm	14⅝	15⅛
McQuay	12	12⅝
MidstW	20⅝	21⅛
MdldCap	6⅛	6⅝
MidlRes	3⅝	3⅞
MidBks	27	28
MlHipr	26⅝	26⅞
MissVlG	14	15
ModiCol	6⅝	7⅛
MooreFd	19	20
MoraRes	1⅝	2⅛
Mostek	23⅝	23⅞
MotchM	35⅝	38⅝
MotClub	6⅝	7
Mueller	22⅝	22⅞
NargCo	23⅝	24⅛
NatGOil	14⅝	15⅛
NwldRE	14½	15⅛
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	24	24½
NielsnB	24⅝	24⅝
NoCarGs	11⅝	11⅞
NoEOI un	72	73½
NwtNGs	12⅝	13⅛
NwstPS	14⅝	17⅛
Noxell	20⅝	20⅞
OgilvyM	20⅝	21⅛
OhFerro	10⅝	11⅝
OtterTP	21½	22
PCAInt	7½	8
PabstB	11½	12
PauleyP	11⅝	12
PeerMf	6½	7⅝
PenaEol	13	13½
Petrolit	49⅝	50⅝
Pettibon	23⅝	24⅛
PierceSS	10	10⅝
Pinkrtn	29⅝	30⅛
PiedHIB	23⅛	22⅛
Plasline	3⅝	3⅞
Potsis	6	6⅝
Procrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	11⅝	12⅛
PurtBen	18½	19⅛
PutDCap	8	8⅝
Qualtrns	5⅝	5⅞
RosenPr	8⅝	8⅞
Raychm	88	90
Raymnd	28	29
RecpEq	7⅝	7⅞
RoadEx	28⅝	29⅛
RobbMy	34½	36½
Ropelon	4⅝	5⅛
Rouse	12⅝	12⅞
RusStov	15⅝	15⅞
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDI	2 5-16	2 9-16
ScrippH	48	51
SeisDelt	12⅝	12⅞
Svcmstr	27⅝	28⅛
Shawml	34⅝	35⅛
SolldStS	13⅝	13⅝
SCotWtr	13⅝	14⅛
SwGsCp	11⅝	11⅞
SwElSv	15⅝	16⅛
Slandyn	30⅝	31
StdRegs	26	27
StanHP	25½	26½
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	10⅝	11
TIME DC	6⅛	6⅝
Tampax	30⅝	31⅛
TecumP	40½	42½
Tennant	28⅝	30⅛
Tiprary	11	11½
TecoCo	17⅝	17⅞
TrnsOcO	18⅝	18⅞
TricoPd	47	50
TritnOG	6⅝	7⅛
TysonFd	14⅝	15⅛
UnMcGll	9⅝	10⅛
USSurg	19⅝	20⅛
USTrck	13⅝	14⅛
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	16⅝	17⅛
ValyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19⅝	20
Velcro	9⅝	9⅞
VaNBsh	15	15½
WshEnr	14⅝	14⅞
WebbRs	25⅝	26⅛
Waldtrn	2⅝	3
WighMig	9⅝	10⅛
WellsGa	5⅝	6
WloMtg	4⅝	4⅞
WmorC	36	36½
WoodLot	27½	28⅛
WWEng	6⅝	6⅞
WrightW	4⅝	5⅛
ZionUtu	19½	20½

International Bonds Traded in Euro[pe]

Midday Indicated Prices, June 8, 1979

Dollar Bonds

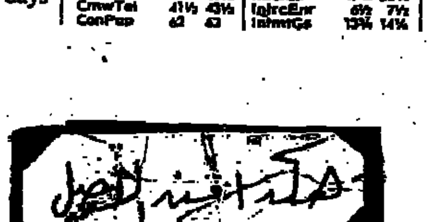
Amev 8-87	92¼	93¼
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	95	96
Australia 8¼-91	94½	95½
Australia 8⅛-92	91	92
BTokyo 7¾-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	92½	93½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	91	92
Bell Can 7¾-87	90½	91½
BFCE 8⅝-83	96½	97½
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98¼	99¼
BrokenHill 8-85	92½	93½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96½	97½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	93	94
Charbonag 8¼-81	97½	98½
CityInvest 8⅝-84	93¼	94¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86¼	87¼
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	96½	97¼
EEC 7¾-84	92¼	93¼
ECS 8¾-81	97¾	98¼
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¼-83	95¼	96¼
EIB 8-84	93¼	94¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	93¾	94¾
EMI 9¼-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	97½	98½
Fiat 8-82	94¾	95¾
First Chic 7-80	97¼	98¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	94	95½
Hamersley 8½-84	96	97
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	93	94
ISE Cnda 9-82	97½	98¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	97	98
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9⅛-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95⅛	96⅛
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	91	92
NatWest 9-86	96⅝	97⅝
NBrunswick 9-83	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96¼	97¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90½	91½
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	98	99
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98¼	99¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	91¼	92¼
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
QuebProv 8¼-81	97½	98½
QuebProv 9-83	98¼	99¼
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¼	94¼
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Stind 8½-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8½-87	92¼	93¼
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94½	95¼
TMay 7¾-87	89½	90½
Textron 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Transocean 8-86	94¼	95¼
Transocean 7½-87	90¼	91¼
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92	93
Vwagen 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¼	91¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	128	130
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85½
Beecham 6¼-92	100½	101½
Boots 6¾-93	99¼	100¼
Borden 6¾-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	85½	87½
BroadHale 4¾-87	71[..]	
Carnation 4-88	69[..]	
Chevron 5-88	13[..]	
Chrysler 4¾-88	67	
Chrysler 5-88	69[..]	
Coke Bott. 6½-92	87[..]	
Cr Suisse 4½-91	11[..]	
Cumm Int 6¼-86	89[..]	
Dartind 4¾-87	7[..]	
EastKodak 4½-88	81	
Ford 6-86	87	
Ford 5-88	78[..]	
GenElec 4¼-87	75[..]	
GenFoods 4¾-82	88	
Gillette 4¾-82	85[..]	
Gillette 4¾-87	73[..]	
GulWestn 5-88	85	
Honeywell 6-86	84	
ICI 6¾-97	92	
INA 6-97	9[..]	
ISE 6¾-89	86	
ITT 4⅞-97	71[..]	
Jusco 6-92	101[..]	
Komatsu 7¼-90	124[..]	
MorganJP 4¼-87	91	
Nabisco 5¼-88	94[..]	
OwensIll 4½-87	91	
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	
RCA 5-88	81[..]	
Revlon 4⅞-83	135	
Revlon 4⅞-87	114[..]	
Sperry 4¼-88	85	
Squibb 4¼-87	79[..]	
Texaco 4½-88	76	
Texas 7½-93	8[..]	
Tyco 8½-88	108[..]	
UnCarb 4¾-82	8[..]	
WarnLamb 4½-87	73[..]	
WarnLamb 4¼-88	78	
Xerox 5-88	73[..]	

Bondtrade—In[dex]
Basis Dec. 31, 19[..] = 1[..]

Friday	93.[..]
Previous	93.[..]



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

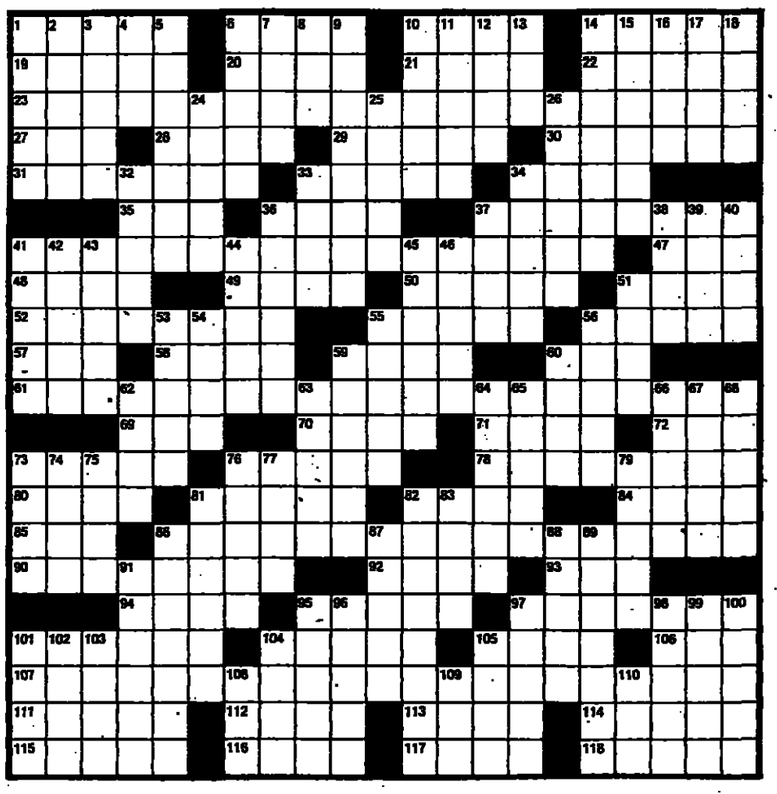
Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Close	Prev
AAR	.36		3.7	6	23	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛	
AAV	.25e		7.5	5	11	4	4	4		
APS	.44		5.4	6	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
ATI					3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
AVC				5	35	31½	31⅛	31⅛		
AVX	.50		1.5	11	88	34¼	33	33⅛	— ⅛	
AZL				13	12	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛	
AZL pf	.48		9.2		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
AbraMf	.40b		4.3	6	71	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
AcmePr					9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
AcmeU	.30		2.5	13	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛	
Action					11	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛	
ActnCp	.30		2.5	7	95	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛	
AdamR	.12		.9	11	46	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛	
AdobeO	.20		.7	26	150	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛	
AegisCp				7	38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛	
AeroFlo	.30a		1.7	4	13	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ 1	
Aerosco					19	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛	
AffiCop	.10e		1.5	25	12	6½	6½	6½		
AffilHsp	.28		5.1	8	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛	
AfterSix	.32		6.1	5	2	5¼ d	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
AirkAir	.28e		4.2	3	51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	
Alcolac	.18		2.6	8	31	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛	
AlgaPr	wt				1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛		
AlgaA	wt10				38	5¾	5¾	5¾		
AlgaA pf	3		8.3		2	36	36	36	+ ⅛	
AlliantT	.36e		4.8	8	3	9	9	9	— ⅛	
AlmySt	.20a		2.4	9	174	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛	
Alphain	.10e		1.3	13	181	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛	
Altamil	.32e		2.7	4	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
AltecCo				16	25	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16	
AlterFd	.50		3.1	6	11	16¼	16¼	16¼		
Amdahl	.40		1.1	12	291	37⅜	36¼	36⅜	— ⅜	
AmAgro				10	28	16¼	16	16	— ⅛	
AmBilt	.12e		1.3	5	32	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛	
AmBrd	wt				8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
Arundel				6	67	9⅜	9	9⅜	— ⅛	
Asamer	0.30				36	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛	
AskinSvc					51	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛	
Astrex				8	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛	
AtlsCM	.05e		1.8	13	74	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
AtlasCp	wt				25	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
AudioIn	.24		2.8	6	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
August s	.40		2.1	13	25	20	19½	19½	— ½	
AutoTrn					113	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	
AutmRad					9	3¼	3¼	3¼		
AutoSw	1.28		3.8	11	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛	
AVEMC	.24		6.4	5	28	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
Avondl	1.28		6.8	24	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
Aydin				10	44	13½	13	13	— ⅛	
BRT					74	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛	
BTU				15	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾		
Badger	.70		7.1	5	19	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛	
Baker	.20		5.9		21	4	3¾	4		
Baldor	.28		1.0	13	21	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	
BaldwS	.32a		4.7		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	
BanFd	1.62a		8.9		12	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛	
Bangor	wt				6	2	2	2		
Banistr	9.48				18	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	
BarcoCo	.12		3.3	16	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝		
BarnesE				12	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛	
Barnwl	.20		2.5		15	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	
BarryR	s.16		1.3	18	30	12¼	d12	12⅛	— ⅛	
BarthS					13	4⅞	4¾	4⅞		
BaruchF			.35		186	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛	
BnkStA	s.40		2.1	6	25	u19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛	
BnkStB	s.40		2.1	6	10	u19¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛	
BergenB				8	363	u 9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ 1	
BergnB	.24		2.2	8	126	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅜	
BrgB pf	1.15		6.1		13	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜	
BernzO					6	2¼	2¼	2¼		
Berven					12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛	
BethCp					1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	
Beverly	.12e		1.9	9	135	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛	
BicPen	.48		5.1	7	48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	
Bickford	.95e		2.5		28	2	1⅞	2		
BioVSc	s .24		3.0	5	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛	
Biomt	.64		3.0	5	19	21½	21¼	21½		
BodinAp					16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
BoltBer	.20		1.7		20	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛	
BowVall	s.10				486	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛	
BowlA	n .24		4.2	7	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	
Bowmar					26	4⅜	3¾	3¾		
Bowne	.48b		2.4	7	11	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
BradkM	.26		2.7	7	79	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛	
Branch	.20		4.7	3		4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	
BranlH	wt				13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛	
Brascn	1a		5.0	5	462	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
BristBr	.68		3.2	8	17	19¼	19	19	— ⅛	
BrooksP	.44		2.6	9	5	17	17	17		
BrownCo	wt				32	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	
BrnFA	1.16		3.7	10	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½	
BrnFB	1.16		3.6	11	20	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼	
BrnF pf	.40		9.4		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛	
Buildex					4	4	4	4		
Burgess					28	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
Burnsin	.60		5.9	6	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
CK Pet	.16		1.8	35	x76	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ½	
CDI				8	180	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	
CHB Fd	.57f		8.3	5	10	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	
CMI Co	.85e		.9	9	58	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛	
CRS	.30		3.0	5	9	10	9¾	10		
CSE	1.20		4.9	6	151	u24⅜	22	24½	+ 2⅜	
CWTron	.70		2.7	5	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛	
CapieA	.85e		.7	3	2	7	7	7	— ⅛	
Calder	.40a		2.2	7	26	18½	18⅜	18⅜		
Calcomp				.20	21	12	11⅞	11⅞		
Casmp	wd				30	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛	
CalPIC			4.1	7	9	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛	
Camco	.30		1.2	12	67	u25½	24¼	25½	+ 1¼	
CmpChb	g				51	6⅛	6	6⅛		
CdnHmst	g				554	u17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛	
CdMarc	g		3.8		28	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛	
CdnMer	g				121	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅛	
CdnOcc	g.58a				7	31	31	31	— ⅛	
CdnSupO	g			305	119	116	116	116	— 1½	
CastlFd	.20		5.0	4	3	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛	
Caressa	.25e		1.4	8	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛	
Carnat	1.50		2.3		79	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛	
CaroEn	1.20		4.4	6	3	18¼	18½	18¼	+ ⅛	
CarralDv				8	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛	
CashAM	1b		6.3	5	1	16	16	16	— ⅛	
CasFd	1.60a		8.8		3	20	20	20	—	
Cavitrn	.10e		.8	14	63	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛	
CelluCit				6	5	3	3	3		
CenM	pf2.50		11.		2400	32½	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛	
CentSe	.45		11.		1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
Cenvill	1.20		7.6	5	10	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛	
CertRCp			10.		10	6½	6½	6½		
Celsc	.88		1.6	10	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	
ChadMi	.60		9.2	4	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛	
ChampHo			13.	277	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛	
CharMl	s			6	8	14⅜	14¾	14⅜		
ChrtM	pf.75		12.		20	6¼ d	6¼	6¼	— ⅜	
Chmpisi	.24		2.1	8	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	
ChiefDv	g1e				807	u45⅝	42⅜	45⅞	+2⅝	
ChiefDv	wi				243	u23	21¼	23	+1¾	
ChildWld				7	97	u11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	
ChiltnCp	.30		4.8	5	1	7½	7½	7½		
CircleK			6.8		15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝		
Cholton	.56		5.4	7	10	10	10	10		
CitBkNJ	1.80		7.6	5	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛	
CityGas	.92		5.6	7	68	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛	
Clabir	.14b		3.9	9	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	
Clarmt	.20e		2.8		7	10¼	10¼	10¼		
ClarkC	.18e		3.1	7	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	
Clarostat				6	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
Clopay	.32		2.5	9	50	13¾	12¾	13	+ ⅛	
CohenHd				5	2	4¾	4¾	4¾		
Cohu	.16e		4.1	12	12	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛	
Colemn	.92		5.3	7	66	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜	
ColCml				75	304	18¾	17¾	18	— ⅛	
Colwell	.60		4.2	10	44	14½	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛	
Cominc	g			14	32		31¾	32	+ ⅛	
ComAll	.40		1.9	7	82	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛	
ComMH	.60		3.2	5	28	19¼	19	19	— ⅛	
Comdisc				9	247	31⅜	29¾	31	+1¾	
ComdrCp				75	28	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛	
Compo	s .20		2.0	12	48	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅛	
CompoD				7	163	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛	
CompInv					8	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
Conchm	.80		4.1	7	1	19¾	19¾	19¾		
ConcrdF				5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	
Condec	.30f		3.8		27	10¾	10	10¾	— ⅛	
ConnrHm				6	44	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛	
Conray	.16		4.1	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
ConsOG					428	12⅝	12	12¼		
ConsOG	rt				780	1-64	1-128	1-128		
ConsRef	.60		5.5	9	9	11	10⅞	11		
ContMtl				5	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
ContTel	wt				9	¾	¾	¾		
Cookin	.20a		2.9	4	153	6⅞	5⅞	6⅝	+ 1⅛	
CookPt	.15f			28	9	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛	
CoopJr	.10e		2.9		1	3½	3½	3½		
CoreLb	.28		1.1	18	27	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅜	
Cornflus	.80		4.4	.8	17	18⅛	18	18	— ¼	
Cramer					12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
CrestOil	s.14		1.1	33	338	13¾	12¾	13	— ⅛	
Cronat	1.48		5.2	4	7	27¼	27	27	— ⅜	
CrossAT	1.20		4.4	9	7	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛	
CrwnCP	.40a		.8	4	214	60½	77¾	80	+ ⅛	
CrownC	.20		4.7	6	25	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛	
Crownin	s				11	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛	
CrutcR	.36		14.2	8	44	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛	
CrystlO	.72		2.7	51	120	u35¼	34½	34½	+ ⅛	
CubicCp	.60		2.5	6	36	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛	
Curtice	1.10		5.4	5	11	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	
DCL				6	662	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛	
DWG	.35f		11.	9	96	3¼	3⅛	3¼		
DamonC				5	8	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛	
Damson					145	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛	
DataAc	n			9	24	9¼	8⅞	9⅛		
Datapd	.20		1.9	8	263	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛	
DayMn	.25e		2.0	21	39	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛	
DeRose					22	2	2	2		
Decorair	.24		8.7	9	4	2¾	2¾	2¾		
DelLabs	.48		3.1	15	15	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛	
DelMO	.07e			.5	16	170	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
DeltwdF	.60		7.9	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
DessnJw				28	24	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛	
DevCpA				4	12	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛	
DevonGo	s			5	z2780	18⅛	18	18⅛		
Digicon				25	44	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛	
Dillard	.40		2.6	5	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛	
Diodes					6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛	
DomeP	9.5			15	2741	43¾	41⅜	42¾	—1⅛	
Domtr	pf1.80a				33	23	22¾	23		
Downy	.46		2.8	4	11	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛	
DrexUt	1.48		9.6		3	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛	
DrivHarr					7	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		
DrFair	.40		5.2	8	13	7¾	7¾	7¾		

Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Close	Prev
1¾					13-16	Dunlop	.28b	2.6	8	20	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	
22¾	12		DpkPd	.80	3.8	4	56	u21½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛	
36½	23¾		Dalx pf	1.45	3.9		5	u23¾	37¾	37¾	+1⅛	
13¾	5¾		DurTpf	.40b	4.8	18	4	16	16	16		
9⅛	2⅝		Dynalctn				217	987	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	13¾		Dynasr	.22	2.1	6	34	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝	
						E		E				
7	3⅜		EAC	.21e	5.3		2	4	4	4		
15¾	8½		EECO	.24	2.3	9	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛	
21⅜	11¼		EarthRes	1	4.6	9	180	u21¼	21⅛	21⅜		
21¼	16½		EsfnCo	1.20	6.8	6	11	17¾	17¾	17¾		
5⅛	1⅜		Edmos				43	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	
21½	14⅜		EDO	.60	3.0	9	29	20¾	19¾	19⅝	— ½	
14⅜	8¼		Elfman	.10a	.7	11	67	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛	
7¼	3		ElAudD				3	19	3¼	3½		
24¼	15¾		Electrog	1	.5.6	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛	
36½	23⅜		ElecAm	1.40	4.7	7	19	24	24	24	— ⅛	
16⅞	14⅜		Elxtor	n		24	476	15½	15	15¼	— ⅜	
9½	6¾		EmrRd			4	20	7¾	7⅛	7½	— ⅛	
10½	5⅜		EmryRs	.24	2.8	19	26	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛	
3⅜	2⅛		Ero Ind				2	2¼	2¼	2¼		
8½	5¾		Espey	.15a	1.9	12	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
18	11⅛		EsxRd	.57a	3.5	5	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛	
5⅝	2¼		EtzLav	.10a	1.9	19	1	5¼	5¼	5¼		
21⅜	13		EvansAir	.40	2.7	10	46	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛	
						F		F				
10	6¾		FPA	.40	4.4	2	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
9½	3¾		FSF Ind	.12	2.4		80	5	4⅞	5		
11⅜	9⅜		Fabind	s		4	6	10	9⅝	9⅝		
3⅛	1¼		FairNob				9	1⅝	1½	1½		
8⅛	2½		FairmC	.15	2.1	28	24	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	
14⅝	9		FamDlr	.36	2.1	7	x2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
3⅜	2¼		FarmRc			6	2	3	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛	
14	8½		FayDrs	.24b	2.5	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
21	12¾		FedMort	.65	3.6		21	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛	
19¼	14¾		FedRI	1.36	8.5	16	20	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛	
8¼	4⅜		FedRes			19	171	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	
34⅜	18¼		Felmnt	.25	.7	17	20	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛	
5¼	2¼		Fidelco				3	4	4	4		
19	11⅜		FinGen	.40b	2.1	9	416	u19¼	18¼	18½	— ⅛	
18	10⅛		FinGnA	.40b	2.4		7	17¼	16½	16½	— ½	
9	4¼		FranklnRs			27	50	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	
11⅜	5¼		Franks	.36	4.1	7	14	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	
22⅜	12¾		Frantz	.1a	4.8	5	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛	
7	4½		FriedEx	.24b	4.5	4	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛	
15⅜	3¾		FriendFr			4	3	4	4	4		
13	9¼		Frlenz s	.40	4.0	4	37	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
19½	9¼		FrontA	.20b	1.8	6	90	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛	
9⅜	4		FrontA	wt			23	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛	
						G		G				
6½	2⅜		GIT				1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
10¼	6¾		GRU	.30	5.3	7	18	5¾	5¾	5¾		
9⅜	4¼		Galaxy	.06d	1.2	3	4	5	5	5		
13⅜	6¾		Garan	.81e	10.	5	5	7¾	7¾	7¾		
28½	15		GatLit	.40b	2.4	8	12	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛	
4	2⅜		Gaylrd	.05e	1.8	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛	
3⅜	⅞		Gaynor				8	1¾	1¾	1¾		
22¾	19¼		GelmSc	n		20	6	22½	22	22	— ½	
9¾	4¼		GenEsp				286	7¾	7¾	7½	+ ⅛	
5½	2¾		GnHous			3	24	2¾	2¾	2¾		
3⅜	2⅛		Genisco			9	26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛	
8	4⅛		Genvar	.10r	2.2	7	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
33	13¾		GenSco	.20	4.13		48	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ⅛	
17⅜	15¼		GlassIP	s	5.8	4	3	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛	
14½	7⅜		GnlYetl	s.48e			63	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
7⅛	5		Glasrock	.10	1.5	12	19	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛	
34⅜	21¾		Glatfltr	1.20	3.9	7	1	31	31	31		
17⅜	6¼		GlenGer	.16	1.7	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
30	15¾		Gmmr	.72	2.8	8	15	24¼	24	24	— ⅛	
13½	7¾		Globeln	.70	7.8	8	x13	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛	
11¾	7¼		Glosser	.44	5.2	5	24	8½	8⅜	8½		
3¼	1⅞		Glover				3	1⅝	1¾	1¾		
6¼	3½		Gnbialt				9	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛	
19⅜	3		GoldnCyc				25	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
44⅜	12⅜		GldNust	.08f	.4.36		254	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—1¼	
13	7		GoldWH	.64	8.1	4	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞		
1⅛	⅜		Goldfield				1109	1¼	1	1⅛		
2½	⅝		Gdrich	wt			46	1	1	15-16	1	—
26	19		GarmR	1.20a	5.8	7	8	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛	
12¼	8¼		GouldT	.88	7.3	9	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛	
13¼	6¼		GrahAf	.36	3.7	25	7	9¾	8¼	8½		
11½	7¼		GrandAu	.32e	3.5	5	3	9¼	9¼	9¼ +	⅛	
18¾	9¾		GrndCtl	.58	4.5	7	1	11	11	11		
19½	8¾		GrsserA			108	9	10	9⅝	10		
9⅞	5¾		GtAmInd			4	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
13⅜	6		GtBasPt			54	459	12¼	11	11⅝	— ⅛	
33¾	18¾		GtLkCh	.28	.9.15		31	31¼	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛	
3⅜	1⅜		Greenmn		.16		32	2¾	2¾	2¾		
10	5⅝		GREIT	.40	4.3	18	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾ +	⅛	
25⅞	16¾		GrossT	1.44	6.6	7	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛	
15¾	11⅛		GuardC	.68b	4.4	9	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛	
24½	14½		Guilford	.88	4.8	3	36	22¾	22	22¼	— ⅛	
49¾	23½		GtCan	g1.40			542	u50½	48½	48¾		
11⅜	5		Gultstrm		.6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
						H		H				
16⅛	12½		HanniFd	.88	6.7	5	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛		
7⅜	5¼		HanSqRt		.91	98	25	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	
31¼	22½		Harland	1	3.3	11	2	30¾	30¾	30¾		
5¾	2½		Harvey			9	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛	
9¾	3¾		Hasbro	.05		10	29	7¾	7¾	7½	—	
7½	4¾		HawaiA				14	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛	
9¾	3½		HithCh			14	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
10⅜	6		HelthAn	.30	3.6	4	12	8¼	8¼	8¼ +	⅛	
10⅝	7⅜		HelmWr	.36a	4.0	9	3	9¼

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Plaint Speaking By Maura B. Jacobson



ACROSS

1 Cut short
6 Landed
10 Qualified
14 Mother of Perseus
19 Prince de——
20 Inside stuff
21 Crucifix
22 Typewriter type
23 Motorist's lament
27 Claudius's 502
28 "—— my Annie . . ."
29 Soft, in music
30 Branch of baseball
31 Jones's conquest
33 Up-tight
34 Meadowlands event
35 Tiriac of tennis
36 Six, on a die
37 Ominous
41 Dangerfield's lament
47 Shakespearean title word
48 Orgs.
49 Sees the cashier
50 Amalgamate
51 Seed covering
52 Mercer or Koehler
55 Guitar ridges
56 Elliptical
57 Nog
58 Mine, in Monaco
59 Memorable "Bugs"
60 Court coup
61 Tardy one's lament
69 Gorilla

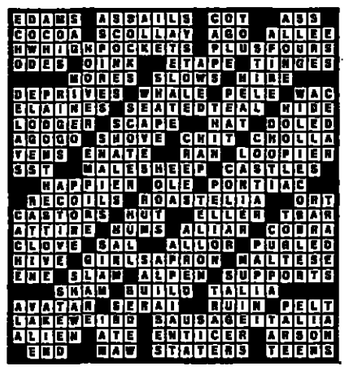
ACROSS

70 Kind of code
71 O'Neill heroine
72 Father of Abner
73 Novel start
76 Besom material
78 Cephalalgia
80 Cyma recta
81 Duvalier's land
82 Braid
84 Bell the cat
85 Hematite, e.g.
86 Phony dieter's lament
90 Musical minim
92 Mouthward
93 Auberge
94 Outside: Comb. form
95 Dickens's Mr. Drood
97 Word with wood
101 Pulitzer play of 1953
104 Perfume source
105 Chemical compound
106 Spanish bear
107 Closet cleaner's lament
111 Martinique volcano
112 Call's partner
113 Christie's "—— Under the Sun"
114 Koussevitzky
115 Yule paste-ons
116 Start the pot
117 Miami's county
118 German iron

DOWN

1 Alkalis' opposites
2 Knife name
3 Walk —— (be elated)
4 Map abbrs.
5 Fin's double
6 Altar sites
7 Pitchers' features
8 Native: Suffix
9 "West of ——," Grey novel
10 Former president of Panama
11 —— bouche (delicacy)
12 Ad design
13 Tokyo, once
14 Shortage
15 "—— Restaurant"
16 One of the Carters
17 Fit to——
18 Hair-raising
24 "The play's the ——"
25 Teamster's oasis
26 Pen name of Jacques Thibault
32 Thus: Fr.
33 Microscopic
34 Mondrian namesakes
36 Airwaves nuisance
37 Barbecue need
38 Scarlett's home
39 Blue-pencil
40 Actor's quest
41 Muezzin's faith
42 ——Carte
43 Stem covering
44 British spa
45 Archimedes' cry
46 Bergen dummy
51 Declare
53 S.A. vine
54 Nagy of Hungary
55 Eve's triad
56 Group of eight
59 Lucrezia or Cesare
60 Grandma Moses
62 Word for Apley
63 Nonclerics
64 Under control
65 Brigitte's regimen
66 Pizarro victim
67 Indira's father
68 Say hello
73 Milne bear
74 Pearl Mosque site
75 Virginia ——
76 Allegro non ——
77 Trick
79 Hersey town
81 Bathtub gin
82 Became extinct
83 Bank deal
86 Fires up
87 Namely
88 Sky chief
89 Fence in
91 Salad herb
95 Upright
96 Golden Hind captain
97 Point of view
98 Field hands
99 Kind of orange
100 Oscar winner: 1961
101 Knight's colleagues
102 ——fixe
103 Tonic extract
104 Calcar
105 Bagnold
108 Bedouin robe
109 Yellow bugle
110 Chinese dynasty or river

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Fair	MADRID	33	73	Storm
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Mist
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	15	59	Fair
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair	MUNICH	14	57	Overcast
BERLIN	15	59	Overcast	NEW YORK	25	77	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	29	84	Fair	OSLO	20	68	Fair
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Mist	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Fair	ROME	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	24	75	Storm
DUBLIN	14	57	Mist	STOCKHOLM	27	81	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	27	81	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Fair
GENEVA	19	66	Fair	TUNIS	27	81	Cloudy
HELSINKI	29	84	Fair	VIENNA	24	75	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	WARSAW	23	73	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Mist	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Mist	ZURICH	17	63	Fair
LONDON	17	63	Overcast	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

BOOKS

DECADENCE

The Strange Life of an Epithet

By Richard Gilman. 179 pages. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU MIGHTN'T think defining the word "decadence" was worth all the fuss. After all, you can look it up in the dictionary and discover that it means the state of decaying and comes from the Latin *decadere*, "to fall away." But Richard Gilman — the critic, intellectual historian, and once and future professor of drama at Yale — makes a sound case for the word's slipperiness in his challenging new book, "Decadence: The Strange Life of an Epithet."

Associations

Just free associate, as Gilman tried doing, and see "the elegant opium dens, with suave, slinking hostesses; . . . Marlene Dietrich in 'The Blue Angel' with Emil Jannings crowing like a rooster; . . . Tangiers; Pompei; a Black Mass; . . . Les Fleurs du Mal; a drag-queen costume ball; . . . Oscar Wilde and the green carnation; . . . a Roman orgy with fan-waving Nubian slaves and crimson wine trickling out of the corners of heavy sensual mouths . . . ." Clearly, decadence means something more than the state of decaying.

What's more, the word is now being bandied about irresponsibly — "I feel so decadent," says the lady having breakfast in bed — and this makes Gilman angry. In fact it makes him mad enough to break his own rule against anthropomorphizing words (as if they had lives independent of human consciousness!) and to devote the final pages of his book to anatomizing the decadence of Decadence.

Why is Gilman so put out by our having turned the word into a "portmanteau stuffed with emptiness"? Well, he doesn't much care for such labels in the first place — those terms "whose origins are obscure but which [have] currency and status in the academy, where most such nomenclature — Expressionism, Post-Christian, and so on — generally flourishes." And does so, moreover, at the expense of individual works of art, which get made all unaware of the labels that will get stuck to them.

Furthermore, the sort of mind that makes up labels is also inclined to posit ideal norms for art, "in the light of which decadence [is seen] as a kind of denial or betrayal." And Gilman doesn't care for that kind of thinking at all. "Serious writers don't 'fall down' or 'away from' standards, for the standards themselves are constantly changing and new writing is precisely what changes them. Only a lofty, categorizing anthropomorphizing impulse, one whose effect, if not intention, is to turn art into the material for dissertations, would find decadence in what is really fluctuation, the long rhythms of human expression. In cultural matters at least, 'decadence' explains nothing and reveals nothing but our apparently unappeasable hunger for neat, fateful explanations of the essentially mysterious processes of creation."

But worst of all, when a label like decadence becomes corrupted and trivialized, our understanding of its serious usage — of, say, what the French meant by it during the latter half of the 19th century — becomes obscured. And here lies the crux and beauty of Gilman's meditation on the word. Because by delicately stripping away the misconceptions surrounding decadence, he uncovers the high moral purpose of the so-called decadent like Charles Baudelaire, whose real purpose it was "to deal with the problem of the soul in the face of its seeming to have been wiped out by Progress."

Genius and Cliches

He reveals why the decadents' preoccupation with what Paul Valery "called the nauseating in human affairs — crime, perversion, the corrupt and tainted" was not an end in itself, but a way of affording "a sense of the self such as the merely pious and conventionally moral can never know," a way of testifying, "the way darkness does to light, to the possibility, even immanence of" the opposite of nausea. He separates the genius of Oscar Wilde from the swarm of cliches that still surround him. He even discloses that Germany in the 1920s, far from being the "locus classicus of a culture decomposing through indulgence and excess" that its commercial appropriation of the trappings of French "decadence" made it superficially seem, was actually "the richest source of new art and thought in the world."

Still, for all of Gilman's protests, words do have a habit of evolving and decaying. One need only browse in the Oxford English Dictionary for ample demonstration of that fact. And though it may well be a symptom of our cultural confusion at the present moment that the word decadence has been emptied of meaning, the fact remains that it is difficult to conceive of the word without its pejorative implications. Perhaps, as Gilman argues, decay is not inevitable in a world or a culture or a civilization. But one comes away from his study feeling that this word should be driven from our language. Who knows: perhaps that's precisely what we're doing.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 8, 1979

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
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— (d) Conbar SF 670.00
— (d) Grobar SF 787.50
— (d) Stockbar SF 764.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.57
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 5.72
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.26

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.82
—(w) High Interest Sterling 10.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
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— (d) Compac SF 47.00
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— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 59.75
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— (d) Ussec SF 447.50
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 108.25

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FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
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— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $63.65
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 49.29
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 14.75

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.34
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.73
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.34

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 44.78
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.07
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.58
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.95

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $22.11
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.42

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 344.88
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 384.88

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd 99.95

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Sve. R Est SF 1,338.00
— (r) Securwahl SF 1,020.00

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— (d) Intervalor SF 90.00
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— (r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,238.00
— (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.38
— (w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
— (w) Bandselex - Issue Pr. SF 725.55
— (w) CAMIT $ 16.09
— (w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.33
— (d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,414.00
— (d) Caribbe Coen-End Fund $ 203.57
— (w) Citadel Fund $ 2.59
— (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 1,013.47
— (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.00
— (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.88
— (d) Convertible Japan $ 8.48
— (w) D.G.C. $ 42.75*
— (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 8.16
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 14.73
— (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.47
— (d) Eurose Obligations LF 1,156.00
— (w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,570.60
— (w) First Intern'l Fund $ 212.62
— (w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,440.00
— (w) Formula Selection Fd SF 97.70
— (d) Fonditalia $ 12.51
— (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.08
— (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 8.39
— (d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.63
— (w) Houssmann Hldgs. NV $ 293.44
— (i) H.O.I.T. Habet $ 29.41
— (d) Indosuez Multibonds A $108.57
— (d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 111.32
— (d) Interfund S.A. $9.90
— (w) Intermarket Fund $ 161.32
— (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.66
— (r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.71
— (d) Invensis DWS DM 34.48
— (r) Invest Atlantiques $ 50.78
— (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.93
— (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.59
— (w) Japan Selection Fund $59.74
— (w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 40.42
— (d) KB Income Fund LF 1,542.00
— (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.35
— (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 21.03
— (i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 48.72
— (w) Luxfund $ 26.49
— (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.88
— (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 8.66
— (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 3.67
— (w) Nipvest Fund $ 14.48
— (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.12
— (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.21
— (w) N.A.M.F. $ 66.22
— (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 28.55
— (d) Renta Fund $ 57.34
— (d) Rentinvest LF 849.00
— (d) Safe Fund $ 4.27
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.48
— (w) Samurai Portfolio SF 62.00
— (w) Sasea (N.A.V.) $ 14.27
— (w) SAM Special Fund DM 91.50
— (w) Soros Fund $ 607.19
— (w) Talent Global Fund $ 11.73
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 44.81
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 44.24
— (w) Transpacific Fund $ 31.02
— (d) UNICO Fund DM 51.33
— (r) Unilife Assurance D'acts $ 8.95
— (w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.11
— (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.57
— (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 71.27
— (w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.84
— (d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 488.89
— (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.48
— (w) Worldwide Securities $ 72.09
— (w) Worldwide Special $ 1,455.13

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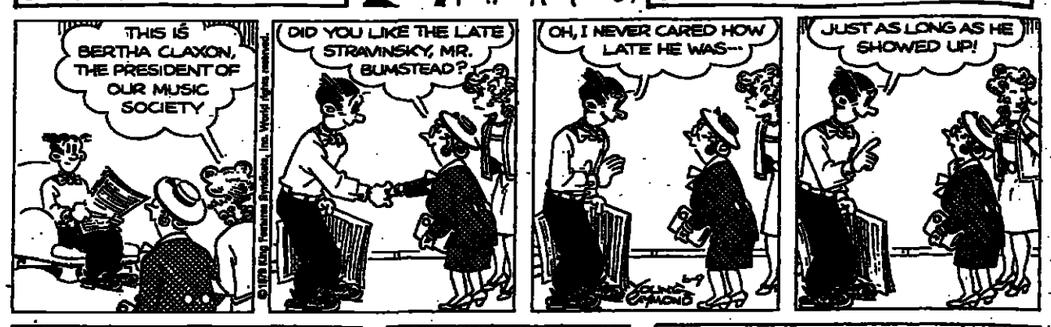
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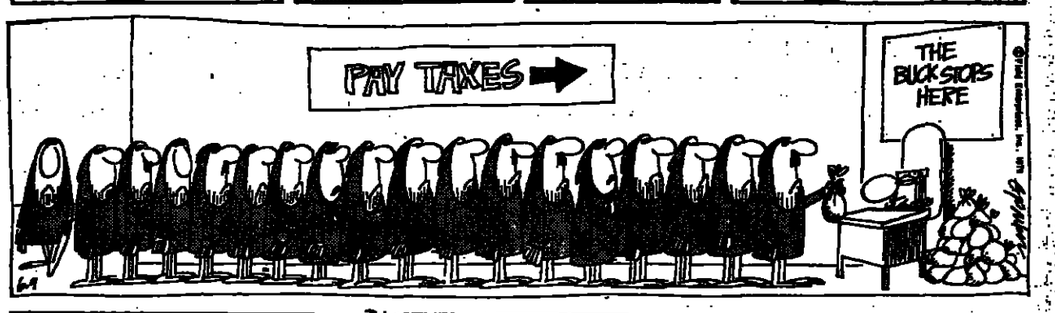
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Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLANK DAILY BESIDE EMBARK
Answer: A place where no decent person would show his face—A MASKED BALL

DENNIS THE MENACE



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هكذا من الاهل

Will Meet Borg for French Title

ecci Eliminates Connors

By Nick Stout

, June 8 (IHT) — Victor doctor's son from Para- ept spectators spellbound the French Open tennis nships as he patiently and cally upset Jimmy Connors ifinal match, 7-5, 6-4, 5-7,

23, will meet Bjorn Borg lay for men's singles title, about $46,000. Borg ad- by defeating Vitas Geru- 2, 6-1, 6-0.

who had upset Harold So- nd Guillermo Vilas in earli- ds, stunned Connors with erful serve and patient vol- He scored eight aces and down some of Connors' ots, making it look much at it actually was.

someone asked Connors after the match if he was still glad he entered the French tournament, he said: "Sure. I came to play tennis. Unfortunately, I can't play tennis anymore."

Opens With Break

Pecci, who perfected his game in Argentina and the United States after learning from his brother and father, opened the match with a service break. Connors broke back to even the score and both players held serve until 5-5, after which Pecci won two games to clinch the set.

In the second set, Pecci was ahead, 3-0, and then down, 3-4, before winning the final three games. Connors several times was unable to return Pecci's violent serve, or had to lunge for the ball and was left unable to recover.

"He has always served quite well," Connors said. "He got a lot of first serves in during the past few days and it has pulled him through."

Connors thought that he had regained his momentum after the third set. "I was returning a lot better in the fourth set," he said, "but my serve let me down." In the fourth set Connors double-faulted twice when down, 4-2.

Biggest Achievement

The victory was the biggest achievement for Pecci as a singles player. He won the Italian Open doubles title last year with Belus Prajoux of Chile, and made the final 16 at the French Open. He last played Borg in the Monte Carlo tournament in April, losing in the semifinals.

"Of course a lot of things go through your head when you're playing in a a semifinal," he said casually, "but I never doubted I would win. I've found some balance in my game, having beaten Solomon, Vilas and Connors. But I can't say that I played any better here than I have elsewhere."

When asked about other promising Paraguayans, Pecci said: "There are no other professionals and few players in Paraguay, but perhaps there will be more because of my success."



Associated Press

Victor Pecci returns a volley from Jimmy Connors in Pecci's four-set upset victory in the semifinals of the French Open.

oaching Gerulaitis: Matter of Attitude

S, June 8 (IHT) — Vitas tis was out at Roland Gar- dium at 11 o'clock this , getting in some practice efore his semifinal match jorn Borg in the French nnis championships.

a couple to my forehand he yelled across the net to olle, his coach and mentor, s been accompanying Geru- this year's major tourna-

slapping a few balls into Gerulaitis muttered: "I just ntrol it," and kicked up a red clay in disgust.

ball," Stolle hollered.

t?"

ball — watch the ball. And left foot out."

wo worked on a variety of entals, talking occasionally heir strategy against Borg. Gerulaitis finally yelled: e a few lobs and let's call it 's a quarter to 12. If I don't ow to win by now I'm not o learn in another five ."

han three hours later Geru- efeated and embarrassed, from the center court, Borg had eased into the nal with a 6-2, 6-1, 6-0 vic- rulaitis left the locker room speaking to reporters. He even take a shower.

atch was no contest. Time in Gerulaitis would rush only to watch helplessly as Borg's cannonball volleys izzing by him down the er one such incident, in the ne of the second set, Geru- inted the handle of his to the overcast heavens, up and asked, quite audi- hat did I ever do to you?"

aitis came to Paris full of ace, fresh from his victory illermo Vilas in the final of an Open. The triumph in ad been a reward of sorts new attitude that Gerulaitis en toward the game. Trying his image as a carousing Gerulaitis conformed to a t by most of the other name in the last few years: he coach.

is the Australian who won ch Open in 1965, the U.S. 1966 and was runner-up at don three times.

not a matter of coaching entals," Stolle explained af- y's warmup session. "The l things are all there. The more interested in his play- ntal situation and his atti- vard the tournament — and ng the player to believe in ty.

ybe a coach can see a few the player could be doing differently. When you're traveling regularly with a player, maybe you can notice something minor that you can help him fix up. It's not like teaching a 14-year-old kid."

Stolle began working with Gerulaitis last year when he was coaching the New York Apples of World Team Tennis. Stolle accompanied Gerulaitis to Wimbledon and they kept working together during the WTT season. Now that team tennis has disbanded, the two travel together.

"It's a time consuming job," Stolle said. "I really don't know how Dennis Ralston looks after four American boys.

"Here we get up about 9, have breakfast at a place near the hotel and come to practice at about 11. We work out for about 45 minutes and then Vitas gets something to eat before his match. Then I have to watch the entire match and then maybe practice again after that.

"Vitas' game against Borg or Vilas or Higueras is difficult because they all were brought up on clay. Vitas spends most of his time on the cement or indoor surfaces in the United States. He has to adapt to clay. His strong points are his quickness at the net and his speed around the court. And in my mind he has to use those to his maximum efficiency. He must take more risks. One thing is for sure: Nobody can beat Borg from the back of the court."

Unfortunately for Gerulaitis, it is equally perilous at the net.

—NICK STOUT

5-Year Contract

Bird Signs With Celtics

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, June 8 — Larry Bird, the college player of the year, signed a $3.25 million, five-year contract today with the Boston Celtics of the National Basketball Association, making him probably the highest paid rookie ever.

Bird will receive $650,000 a year, slightly more than the Los Angeles Lakers reportedly will pay Earvin (Magic) Johnson, whose Michigan State team beat Bird's Indiana State squad for this year's collegiate championship.

"Larry's contract is large, but is in line with his talent and the prevailing market," said Red Auerbach, the Celtics' general manager. "There is no doubt in my mind that with another team and under different circumstances he clearly could have signed for much more than this contract calls for."

"He [Bird] is going to mean a great deal to our overall program," said Bill Fitch, the Celtics' new coach.

The 6-foot-9 star was selected by Boston last year on the first round of the NBA draft, but elected to play his senior year in college.

Giants Snap Cardinals' Streak

From Agency Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, June 8 — Mike Ivie's two-out, three-run home run capped a five-run rally in the ninth inning last night and led the San Francisco Giants to a 12-10 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

San Francisco held off a St. Louis rally in the bottom of the ninth to end the Cardinals' seven-game winning streak. It was only the second victory in the last 12 games for the Giants.

The Cardinals sent 12 batters to the plate in the first inning and took a 6-2 lead, but the Giants pecked away until Ivie's decisive homer broke a 9-9 tie.

Willie McCovey's solo home run in the third inning for the Giants was the 511th of his career, tying Mel Ott for 11th place on the all-time list, and gave him 1,500 lifetime runs batted in.

Cubs 4, Padres 3

In Chicago, Mike Vail's pinch sacrifice fly scored Sam Mejias with the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning as Chicago defeated San Diego, 4-3.

Orioles 3, Royals 1

In the American League, at Baltimore, Sammy Stewart pitched a two-hitter in his fourth major-league start to lead Baltimore to a 3-1 victory over Kansas City.

Rangers 7, Brewers 1

In Milwaukee, John Ellis drove in six runs with a pair of homers and a double and Ferguson Jenkins pitched a two-hitter as Texas defeated Milwaukee, 7-1.

Red Sox 9, White Sox 2

In Boston, Jim Rice hit his 10th and 11th home runs of the season as Boston beat Chicago, 9-2.

Twins 4, Yankees 1

In New York, Geoff Zahn, Mike Bacsik and Mike Marshall scattered eight hits in pitching Minnesota to a 4-1 victory over New York.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	34	21	.618	—
Boston	32	21	.604	1
Milwaukee	32	26	.552	3½
New York	30	26	.536	4½
Detroit	25	24	.510	6
Cleveland	26	27	.491	7
Toronto	14	42	.250	20½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	33	23	.589	—
Minnesota	30	23	.566	1½
Texas	31	24	.564	1½
Kansas City	31	25	.554	2
Chicago	26	29	.473	6½
Seattle	22	35	.386	11½
Oakland	18	38	.321	15

Thursday's Results

Minnesota 4, New York 1
Texas 7, Milwaukee 1
Boston 9, Chicago 2
Baltimore 3, Kansas City 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	30	19	.612	—
St. Louis	29	20	.592	1
Pittsburgh	27	23	.540	3½
Philadelphia	29	25	.537	3½
Chicago	23	27	.460	7½
New York	20	30	.400	10½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	34	24	.586	—
Cincinnati	30	25	.545	2½
San Francisco	27	30	.474	6½
Los Angeles	27	31	.466	7
San Diego	26	33	.441	8½
Atlanta	20	35	.364	12½

Thursday's Results

Chicago 4, San Diego 3
San Francisco 12, St. Louis 10

NBA Rockets Pick Coach

From Agency Dispatches

HOUSTON, June 8 — Del Harris, assistant coach of the Houston Rockets of the National Basketball Association for three years, was named yesterday to replace Tom Nissalke as head coach.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 100 120 000—4 10 0
New York 000 010 000—1 8 0
Zahn, Bacsik (6), Marshall (8) and Wynegar; Beattie, Burris (5) and Johnson. W—Zahn, 4-1. L—Beattie, 3-3. HR—New York, Chambliss (7).

Texas 200 002 021—7 12 0
Milwaukee 000 000 100—1 2 1
Jenkins and Sundberg; Haas, Castro (8) and Martinez. W—Jenkins, 7-2. L—Haas, 3-5. HRs—Texas, Ellis 2 (5).

Chicago 000 000 002—2 8 1
Boston 000 302 13x—9 17 0
Kravec, Hinton (7), Howard (8) and May; Rainey and Allenson. W—Rainey, 4-3. L—Kravec, 6-4. HRs—Boston, Rice 2 (11).

Kansas City 000 010 000—1 2 1
Baltimore 000 010 02x—3 5 1
Busby, Martin (6), Hrabosky (8) and Porter; Stewart and Dempsey. W—Stewart, 3-2. L—Martin, 0-3. HR—Kansas City, Cowens (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 011 001 000—3 9 1
Chicago 000 210 01x—4 14 1
Perry, Shirley (5) and Kendall; Holtzman, McGlothen (5), Sutter (9) and Foote, Blackwell (9). W—McGlothen, 6-6. L—Shirley, 2-6. HRs—San Diego, Gonzalez (6), Winfield (14).

San Francisco 202 100 025—12 15 0
St. Louis 401 110 001—10 15 2
Knepper, Minton (4), Roberts (6), Griffin (8), Moffitt (9) and Hill, Tamargo (8); Denny, Bruno (8), Knowles (9), Littell (9), Schultz (9) and Swisher. W—Griffin, 3-4. L—Littell, 4-2. HRs—San Francisco, Whitfield (3), McCovey (6), Ivie (7). St. Louis, Hernandez (7).

As Spectacular Bid Seeks Crown

Bout Overshadows the Belmont

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 8 (NYT) — It is advertised as a horse race but it's beginning to look like the hottest flyweight bout since Jimmy Wilde boxed Pancho Villa. In spite of the aura of invincibility that has surrounded Spectacular Bid through 12 successive stakes, in spite of predictions that he will go to the post tomorrow at odds of 1-to-10, eight cockeyed optimists paid $1,000 each yesterday and a ninth forked over $5,000 to buy their colts a shot at the Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner in the 111th Belmont Stakes.

That's probably a track record for rosy sanguinity, yet what were they talking about in their stable area yesterday? Two half-pint gladiators who hate each other's guts.

If Spectacular Bid can carry his speed a mile and a half and add the big silver August Belmont Cup to the hardware he collected in Kentucky and Maryland, a phenomenon unprecedented in racing will come to pass: the American turf will have its third Triple Crown winner in three years. And with history panting to be made, who commands the stage?

In this corner, wearing the black and blue silks of Hawksworth Farm, Kayo Ron Franklin of Dundalk, Md. In the green and white of Bertram Firestone, Angel (One-Punch) Cordero Jr. of Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Coulda Been Worse

"It coulda cost me my life," Franklin said of the bumping incident that brought him to blows with Cordero at Belmont on Wednesday afternoon.

"My rider didn't show up," LeRoy Jolley said at a press breakfast that Cordero was expected to attend. "I understand he's out doing his roadwork."

Jolley was asked whether he was worried that Cordero, whom he will put up on General Assembly tomorrow, might let his quarrel with Spectacular Bid's jockey interfere with his race riding.

"As long as neither one swings at me," the trainer said, "I don't care what they do."

The reason the jockeys' tiff has been getting more attention than the athletic contest among horses is that bad blood has been brewing between the riders since the Florida Derby on March 6. After Spectacular Bid won that race in spite of a bad ride, 19-year-old Franklin accused the more experienced Cordero and Jorge Valasquez of trying to lure him into difficulties.

He apologized for that, he said yesterday, and when Cordero tossed him congratulations after the Kentucky Derby, it appeared that ill feeling had blown over. Then, in the Preakness, Cordero went wide with his mount, Screen King, forcing Franklin to lose gobs of ground to stay outside away from trouble. Ron called this poor sportsmanship in a television interview, Angel reacted angrily and storm signals few again.

Day before yesterday in a race for 2-year-old fillies, Cordero's mount ducked in at the start and slammed Franklin's filly. Back in the jockeys' quarters, words and blows were exchanged without earthshaking effect. Indeed, the stewards decided the rhetoric and the punches put together were worth only a $250 fine for each combatant.

A night's sleep and morning gallops didn't mollify Franklin. "If I woulda been dropped he woulda got days," meaning that if he had fallen, Cordero would have been suspended. "I don't know why I didn't go down. I was halfway knocked down. God had to be riding on my back to help me."

He believed the interference had been deliberate on Cordero's part. "He showed his whip," he said. "Show a whip to a 2-year-old leaving the gate and she'll duck in, it's only natural. Why did he do it? Just jealous, I guess. I don't see why he should be jealous, he's got a bunch of stake horses. He's got more horses to ride than I have. He shouldn't try to take me off my mount. I work as hard as he does."

On returning to the jocks' room, Franklin said, "I walked up to him and he took a swing at me. I got him down on the ground and I started punching him. I didn't really get in a good shot because they were pulling me off. He said, 'I'll kill you.' I can't say it in Spanish, but I heard it."

Not to Worry

Cordero was reluctant to talk about it but Buddy Delp wasn't. The trainer of Sensational Bid and surrogate father of Ron Franklin seldom is.

"Yes," he said, "I'm always upset when Franklin is upset because he doesn't get upset for no reason. They tried to do this in the Florida Derby, the Bluegrass, the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness and we won 'em all. I'm not worried."

Watching films of the bumping, neither the trainer nor the jockey saw anything to suggest that Cordero was trying to keep his mount straight. "He wanted to bury him," Delp said. "Cordero's a great rider. He shouldn't degrade himself to the point where he loses respect."

Again they watched a head-on shot of the start. "Can you believe that?" Delp exclaimed. "It's a miracle you didn't go down."

"Think this will have any effect on the Belmont?" Franklin was asked.

"Nah," he said. "I've got the horse to do anything in the Belmont."

Player Benefits Added to Clear NHL Expansion

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 8 (AP) — The National Hockey League Players Association has agreed to permit the league to absorb four World Hockey Association franchises in exchange for a number of benefits.

John Ziegler, the NHL president, and Alan Eagleson, executive director of the Players Association, said that the league's collective bargaining agreement, which was to have expired in three years, has been extended two years.

The system of compensation to teams losing free agents will remain, but negotiations on revision of the current format will continue, a source said.

The players' pension fund was increased from $750 per year of service to $1,000. Disability insurance was doubled from $50,000 to $100,000 per player and player life insurance and the player dental plan also were doubled. The playoff prize money pool also will be increased.

NHL Flames Hire MacNeil as Coach

From Agency Dispatches

ATLANTA, June 8 — Al MacNeil, who took the Montreal Canadiens to a Stanley Cup the last time he coached a National Hockey League team, was named yesterday to coach the Atlanta Flames.

MacNeil, 43, who led Montreal to the championship in 1971 as an interim coach, resigned earlier yesterday as the Canadiens' director of player personnel. He signed a long-term contract with the Flames, but the terms were not revealed.

MacNeil replaced Fred Creighton, who was fired after the Toronto Maple Leafs eliminated the Flames in April in the opening round of the NHL playoffs.

But 24-Hour Race Considered Wide Open

Porsches Lead 55-Car Field at Le Mans

By Paul Treuthardt

LE MANS, France, June 8 (AP)— Two works Porsche 936 speedsters lead the 55-car field for tomorrow's Le Mans 24-hour road racing classic, but experts here consider the race the most open in many years.

Porsche has experience dating from 1951, top driver combinations and four victories here, but any of the 10 fastest cars in qualifying stand a chance.

Nonetheless, Bob Wollek of France, who was second here last year and was fastest in qualifying this week, is confident. "We had three or four seconds a lap over our quickest rivals in qualifying without driving anywhere near the limit or pushing the cars," Wollek said today. "We'll pull out five seconds per lap easily in the race and have plenty of time if we hit problems."

Wollek is teamed with Hurley Haywood of the United States, who shared the winning car here in 1977 and was third last year.

Jacky Ickx of Belgium, in the other works Porsche, will be seeking his fourth straight and fifth overall victory here. Losing the pole position to Wollek did not trouble him. "In a 24-hour race it's not significant, and I can't remember winning here without at least one very long pit stop," he said.

Any setback to the works Porsches will see a pack of runners ready to take the advantage. On form, the two Mirage-Fords entered by Harley Cluxton of the United States seem to be the most serious contenders. They are masterminded by John Wyer of Britain, whose experience goes back to the early 1950s and who has guided two overall wins here in 1975 and last year.

Scotland Defeats Norway

OSLO, June 8 (UPI) — Scotland, putting the match out of reach with a three-goal barrage in the first half, defeated Norway, 4-0, here yesterday in Group Two of the European soccer championships.



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Art Buchwald

Cooking Your Goose On the 17th Hole

WASHINGTON — A new chapter in the annals of justice — or is it golf — was written last week when a Washington physician was charged with beating a Canadian goose to death with his putter on the 17th green of the Congressional Country Club.


Buchwald

The charges brought by federal wildlife authorities were originally investigated by the country club's board of directors, but they came to no conclusion as to what really happened. Dr. Sherman Thomas, the accused golfer, said that his approach shot to the green hit the goose, one of two hanging around the 17th hole. In his medical opinion, the goose was in such agony from the blow of the ball that the doctor decided to put it out of its misery. He struck it several times with his putting iron, thus performing the first mercy killing of a feathered bird on any golf course since the game was invented.

But there is another version, and this is the reason the wildlife people have preferred charges.

* * *

Dr. Thomas, according to an eyewitness, was about to putt when the goose honked. This, the witness maintains, so enraged the physician that he attacked the goose with his putter and killed the bird.

The doctor is charged with "knowingly killing a goose out of season" and also with being "illegally in possession of a dead Canadian goose." Even had Dr. Thomas killed the goose when the hunting season was on, he would still have been in violation of the law as the Bird Act specifies you can only go after geese with shotguns, bows and arrows, falcons and goshawks.

Putters are out of the question.

If the doctor is found guilty he could receive a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a fine of $500.

So much for killing one's goose.

The main question is how does this affect the game of golf?

Every golfer I heard out gave me a different interpretation of the rules.

One said, "I believe that Dr. Thomas should have been penalized one stroke for each time he hit the goose."

But someone else in the locker room disagreed. "No, you cannot be penalized no matter how many times you strike at the bird, providing you don't move your ball. From what I understand, Thomas approached the ball; the goose honked; he left the ball on the green, and started to swing his putter at the Canadian's head. It might be considered illegal bird killing, but it certainly is not illegal golf."

"Wait a minute," another duffer said. "Thomas' story was that his ball accidentally hit the goose on his approach shot to the green. Therefore, although he had to play his ball from the spot where it fell after it struck the bird, he was still under par when he attacked the goose with his putter."

"But why the putter?" someone asked. "Wouldn't it have been more merciful if he had done it with a five iron?"

* * *

"It's all right for us to sit here in the locker room and Monday-quarterback Thomas' choice of irons, but I believe you have to be in his golf shoes before you can say which club he should have used. I might have killed the goose with a driver. You might have killed him with a niblick, but Thomas was there and decided a putter was all that was needed."

"I believe we need a club ruling on this. Today it's Thomas, tomorrow it could be one of us. I want to know exactly how many shots I am permitted before I get a birdie."

"As long as we're at it," another chap said, "I would like to ask the grounds' committee what a Canadian goose was doing there in the first place. Correct me if I'm wrong, but aren't Canadians forbidden from using the course during the hours when members are playing?"

"I believe there is a bylaw on it," someone replied.

"But let's find out the exact wording as to when you stuff a goose and when you putt it."

Mary Blume

Travels with Bonnie Prince Charlie

LONDON (IHT) — Just before leaving recently for Washington to become the Observer's U.S. correspondent, Anthony Holden gave his London publisher a hefty manuscript that will appear, bound in maroon with curly gold lettering, next autumn and has already been named a Book of the Month Club selection.

"One hundred and thirty thousand words about a 30-year-old guy is kind of ludicrous," Mr. Holden says. But the guy is Prince Charles, whose activities have been carefully chronicled from the very start: "He is matey and completely without fear," the royal obstetrician, Sir William Gilliatt, said in 1948.

"As a journalist it's the most difficult job I've done," Holden says. "One-third of my efforts have been spent convincing people I'm respectable enough to talk to."

The biography is not official and contains no on-the-record interviews with its subject whom Holden has come to know fairly well after covering the Prince of Wales' tours of Canada and Latin America for the Sunday Times. The manuscript was read by the prince. "He said to me, 'I do admire people who write books, they're so long,'" Holden says. "It may have been a double-edged remark but it was just what I was thinking, too."

Holden's previous books were a translation of Greek pastoral verse and a biography of a well-known poisoner. He also wrote a rock musical based on "The Bacchae" and called "Dionysius Wants You," which was briefly presented off-Broadway by Joe Papp. Despite the fact that in a Sunday Times article he gave the world a scoop that Prince Charles is getting bald ("all the papers picked it up the next day"), the prince likes him:

"One reason is that we're the same age. If you've been to a public school and Oxbridge you've got a similar background even if I don't play polo and he doesn't play poker as I do every Tuesday night." Holden came in ninth in the British National Poker championship. Despite the Prince of Wales' friendliness, he got short shrift from the rest of the family: "One of the conditions of being a royal is not dealing with the likes of me."

The book, which is called "Charles, Prince of Wales," is in part a study of the prince's past and future role, in part everything-you-always-wanted-to-know-about-Charles-but-they-were-afraid-to-answer. Holden goes into the prince's religious feelings (deep), the sources of his wealth (many and large) and his love life. "I avoid speculating about his marriage because I don't know and I don't think he does. I think he will marry by the age of 35 because it's his duty and he's very strong on duty."

Discussing the job of Prince of Wales, Holden compares Charles with the Duke of Windsor and Edward VII. "The book basically argues that he's rejected the dilettantism that both of them shared, which is why he's rather colorless. He does work bloody hard, but he's very much aware of the fact that there is no job for the Prince of Wales. I argue in the book that he doesn't do enough, he is limited by the royal family's view of what it should do.

"The Duke of Windsor was in many ways a Prince of Wales par excellence, ostensibly because his heart was in it. That's why Charles has a chance, because his heart is in it. He has studied the case of the Duke of Windsor very carefully and they met and talked — the only time two Princes of Wales have met.

"Many heirs apparent have gone of the rails or been dumdums. In many ways the nation is lucky to have such a well-intentioned young man. I think he's pretty intelligent. It may not sound radical to send your son to school but he was the first heir apparent to go. He is the first heir apparent to get a university degree. He has good intelligence, wit and absurdity which you need in that job.

"He was a late developer in many ways. He grew up among adults with no friends, surrounded by sycophants. No one in his immediate entourage challenges him. His father does, but from his own point of view. Most of the people he sees solidify what he is. He only started being his own man in the last couple of years, but he's not as innovative as he could be."

The book, says Holden, "is about as accurate as it is possible for a book about a royal to be." His 80 interviews ranged from schoolmasters to former Prime Minister Harold Wilson. "If you have an anecdote from one source, you file it away," Holden says. "If you hear it again, it may be true. Then the more times you hear it the less likely it is to be true, which is the exact inverse of usual journalism.

If he had few friends, Prince Charles has been influenced by older men from Lord Butler, master of his Cambridge college, to anthropologist Laurens van der Post and Lord Mountbatten. "With Mountbatten it's a mutual admiration society," Holden says. "He talks to him about his girls and Mountbatten takes a sort of lively interest." The prince's chief early influence was his father:

"Now I think his mother is a stronger influence. He has rows with his father. His character is like his mother's; withdrawing and diffident. Princess Anne, like Prince Philip, is more outspoken and surly and rude. Now that Charles is getting grand, he's getting more like his mother. It's a happy family — without that he would have gone off the rails, which he acknowledges."

Holden says he has been wrongly described as a friend of Prince Charles ("I can't be — I'm too indiscreet"). But it was the prince who started the book project by presenting Holden with the 1978 columnist of the year award and saying, "His style is most enjoyable — witty, amusing, slightly sardonic . . . His English is a pleasure to read." Next day, Holden's agent was on the telephone with an offer.

His theme is the difficulty of the role Charles must play. Holden says Charles will probably still be Prince of Wales in the 21st century, and as Walter Bagehot observed in 1867:

"All the world and glory of it, whatever is most attractive, whatever is most seductive has always been offered to the Prince of Wales of the day, and always will be. It is not rational to expect best virtue where temptation is applied in the most trying form at the frailest time of human life."

"That," says Tony Holden, "is what the book is about."


United Press International

Prince Charles with retriever Harvey at Balmoral Castle on his 30th birthday.


United Press Int

Paul Newman relaxes in his Porsche 935 between practice for the 24 Hours of Le Mans race, which kicks off Sat

PEOPLE: *Rhodesian Minister To Wed European Pr*

One of the most outspoken white Rhodesian politicians, **Pieter Van der Byl**, will marry an Austrian-born princess. His secretary said Van der Byl, 55, a long-serving minister under former Premier Ian **Smith** and now minister of transport and power in the black-led government, will marry 25 year-old **Princess Charlotte** of Liechtenstein. The princess is the granddaughter of the last Austro-Hungarian emperor, and her father is **Prince Heinrich** of Liechtenstein, a relative of the ruler of the tiny alpine principality. No date or place has been fixed. . . . Blues musician **Muddy Waters**, 64, has taken a 25-year-old bride. The performer, whose given name is **McKinley Morganfield**, was married to **Marva Jean Brooks**, in a private ceremony held in Waters' suburban Chicago home . . . Singer **Marianne Faithful** married punk rocker **Ben E. Ficial** — real name **Ben Brierley** — in a 15-minute ceremony at the Chelsea registrar's office in London. It was the second marriage for Marianne, who first hit the charts at 17 with the single "As Tears Go By." She also lived with **Mick Jagger** for five years in the 1960s. Brierley is a former guitarist with the Vibrators and now plays for the Front . . . Elsewhere on the marital front **William Friedkin**, who directed "The Exorcist," now wants to exorcise French actress **Jeanne Moreau**, whom he married in 1977 in Paris. He filed suit in Los Angeles and asked the court to rope share of any property se and says he wants, as "sepa personal property," tw accounts, his company st Bel-Air estate and anoth Avenue residence, jewelry ings, furniture, camera eq and his Mercedes Benz.

* * *

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* * *

California's Republican chairman doesn't care f **Fonda's** politics, so he's her appointment to the st Council. Miss Fonda wa for the post by Gov. Jerry but the caucus chairma **Richardson** has it bottled Senate Rules Committee. "I think people on the co should know what Jane's before they decide to give platform and prestigious Let's face it, she's a left logue. She would use the the California appointmen ther her causes."

—SAMUEL J

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